CLEVEREST CARTOONS
PUBLISHED IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE DAILY POST-DISPATCH

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

IN THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH, A MIDWEEK RECORD OF ALL SOCIETY EVENTS.

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LAST EDITION

ON ALL SIDES.

Forest Fires Raging in Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Flames Threaten the Destruction of the City of Beebe.

MEMPHIS ALMOST HEMMED IN BY WILDFIRE.

Whole Counties Ravaged, Crops and Farm Buildings Destroyed in Mississippi—Loss of Life in Some Sections Reported—People Fighting the Flames at Poplar Bluff and Neelyville—Result of the Long Drought.

BEEBE, Ark., Nov. 13.—The fires raging in the dense woods south of this city are moving dangerously near the town. The flames last night had reached a point only two miles away, and the smoke to-day hangs over the city in a dense volume. For months there has been no rain, and the branches of the trees, now dry, and the fallen leaves made excellent food for the flames to feed on. All the farmers are out fighting the fire and trying to save the fences and outbuildings.

Beebe is thirty-three miles south of Little Rock on the Iron Mountain Railway. The St. Francis basin is as dry as a chip, and lumbermen fear that if fires should get a start in that section the losses would be heavy.

Reports from other points in the State show that many counties are threatened with great loss from forest fires. This is the season when hunters by the hundreds invade the State in search of game, camping out along the streams. From these camp fires the leaves in the woods have caught, and in this way the forests have been set ablaze.

MEMPHIS IN DANGER.

On Three Sides the Flames Are Approaching the City.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 13.—While the Arkansas forest fires are not going down, other fires quite as extensive are raging in Northern Mississippi, and now the entire Yazoo delta is threatened. On three sides Memphis is hemmed in by fire, and every railroad into the city leads through miles of heat and smoke. The fire is charged to the setting fire of grass along the Illinois Central road by section men, in preparation for a visit of inspection. The Mississippi fires extend from ten miles south of Memphis through De Soto and Tunica Counties to the town of Tunica.

The entire improvements and crops of many plantations were destroyed; and there are rumors of the deaths of negroes, but these cannot be verified.

In Arkansas the fires are along the line of the Little Rock & Memphis road from the river thirty-one miles inland. Large forces of men are at work saving railroad and other property. Near Edmondson two negroes and one young girl was burned to death in a swamp.

About Poplar Bluff.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Nov. 12.—Forest fires are blazing all around this place. At Neeleyville the situation is serious and the farmers are making a desperate fight for their property. The fires are said to have been started by hunters.

POLICEMEN SUSPENDED.

The Recent Election Outrage in Chicago Bearing Fruit.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 13.—Seventeen big policemen were suspended by Inspector Schaack of the East Chicago Avenue Station last night. The indifference to the numerous outrages committed at the polls, culminating in the murder of Gus Colliander on election night is alleged to be the direct cause. The formal charges are neglect of duty and disobedience of orders.

Inspector Schaack also revised his force of detectives on the Colliander murder case. The men have who been looking in vain for Senator O'Malley, the notorious "Major" Sampson, for "Clabby" Burns, "Kid" Murpey, John Santay and others of the gang accused of the murder of Gus Colliander, are now in fear for their official heads. It has been strongly intimated many of them will be suspended within a day or two. It is understood Inspector Schaack has obtained authentic information that some of his detectives not only did not attempt to find the murderous gang, but furnished them with information regarding the movements of the police.

There were 544 members of the Union League Club who sat at dinner last night. Having dined, they talked about election day outrages, and within ten minutes or less made up a purse of $4,000 to help pay for the catching of election law violators and the sending of them to Joliet. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to carry on the fight. It was an exceedingly business-like dinner party. The occasion was a special meeting of the club, called to consider the crimes and scandals of Nov. 6.

FIREBUGS WORK.

Attempt Made To Burn Down a House On Fairfax Avenue.

At 2:20 a. m., fire was discovered in the rear room, first floor, of the vacant house, 4085 Fairfax avenue. The flames were extinguished after $10 damage had been done. On investigation it was found that the fire was evidently the result of an attempt at incendiarism, as the floor of the room where the fire was discovered, was saturated with gasoline. The building is owned by Mrs. Mary Loring of 4317 West Belle place.

Blaze at Bellamy.

SHELDON, Mo., Nov. 13.—The Post-office and all its contents, with three stores, were destroyed by fire at Bellamy, Mo., this morning. No business house in the hamlet remains. Caused by defective flue.

IS FOR PEACE.

Uncle Sam Willing to Play the Role of Mediator.

One Way in Which the War in Asia May Be Ended.

JAPAN SUSPECTS CHINA'S GOOD FAITH IN HER OVERTURES.

The Island Kingdom Does Not Mean to Be Robbed of Any Fruits of Her Wonderful Success—How the Proposed Mediation Would Be Carried Out—European Powers Dissatisfied.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Uncle Sam is smiling on China and Japan and ready to settle their difficulty.

His smile is one of willingness, for it is not true that he has made a distinct offer to either China or Japan to act as mediator. He simply has intimated to both powers that the great war grieves him and that he has the time and inclination to listen, if asked, to their tales of woe, in case they wish to stop fighting and to have peace brought about with as much honor to both as possible. It is generally understood that China has made direct application to this Government for mediation. The Japanese, the "Post-Dispatch" correspondent learns, must be satisfied that it is true; China acknowledges herself whipped and really desires peace. A mere willingness on China's part to stop the war while she enjoys a five-year talk with the United States over the matter will not answer. Japan must be convinced that China means business.

Understanding Chinese diplomacy, she has no doubt that the Chinese have let the United States know in a roundabout way that they are tired of war and would like to have the States put an end to a thing that merely annoys them. In other words, as far as the Japanese have learned, the Chinese would like to put themselves on the same footing as Japan during the mediation and by no act acknowledge that they are whipped and forced to cry for peace. Japan also suspects China's good faith in her overtures to the United States to act as peacemaker. It may be only a trick to get a new berth, and if so the Japanese do not propose to be caught napping. They are perfectly willing to accept the kind offices of the United States which have been delicately tendered, but they must first be assured of China's honesty.

No reply has been received from Minister Dunn by the State Department as to what the Mikado's Government has to say to America's expressed willingness to settle the quarrel. The reasons already indicated are regarded here as the cause of the delay.

Japan is glad the United States made this offer, for if she does not avail herself of it now she can put it away, saying she does not believe the proper time has come, but that when she thinks it has arrived she will avail herself of the services tendered. This would keep any other power from interfering and with an ace on hand from the Government which the Japanese would prefer to any other for a mediator, they could nicely refuse similar propositions from a Government pro-Chinese in its leanings. So Japan may file America's good intentions with thanks and go on drubbing the Celestials until convinced that China has really had enough of war and wants to settle.

Japan is not willing to lose any fruits of her victory and does not propose to have the Chinese outwit her at this juncture. She probably is by no means convinced that China has formally asked the United States to intercede, suspecting that China's object is simply to check the Japanese, and she has no intention to abide by the results of mediation. If the request for mediation was sent in writing from the Chinese Government to the United States Government, Japan will be more likely to yield than if China's alleged desire had been conveyed to the State Department through the Chinese Minister here by word of mouth. If Japan accepts the offices of the United States she will demand two things, Chinese evacuation of Corea for all time, and Japan's right to substantial indemnity. This indemnity will not be punitive, but large enough to cover all the costs of the war, including loss to commerce and injury to the general welfare of the nation. The probable amount is variously estimated at from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000.

The process of mediation will be very simple. If it is agreed to China and Japan will present to our State Department for submission to the President the terms on which each is willing to secure peace. The Secretary of State and the President will submit recommendations to the Cabinet. Then the recommendation and the reasons therefor will be sent to contending Governments. If the recommendations are accepted by both the war will end. If all the terms are accepted, except the amount of the indemnity in point, it may at the request of both Governments be submitted to arbitration.

The United States Government has hinted at its willingness to act as mediator. To arbitrate would be another matter. Japan might have to wait for the settlement of the indemnity some time after stopping the war.

Diplomats here agree that Japan will convince herself that mediation will result in the relinquishment of all the Chinese claims upon Corea and the payment of indemnity before she will give up the advantage she now has in the field, and allow China time to put herself upon a better war footing.

There is talk about possible complications with European powers, particularly England, Germany and France. Some think England will insist upon having her say, and may be inclined to dictate. But the best informed diplomats here tell the "Post-Dispatch" correspondent that all interested nations would be glad to have the United States put an end to the war as suggested if it can be done soon, for the longer it continues the more danger is there of an European war.

The United States, it is said, so cleverly conveyed willingness to act as a mediator that temporary rejection by Japan or refusal to accept by either Japan or China could not be construed as a rebuff, but would leave the United States in the honorable position of having been willing to help two nations settle an ugly fight with honor to both. Japan's suspicion of China, it is believed, alone delays acceptance of the proposition.

JAPAN'S NEW WARSHIP.

VALPARAÍSO, Chili, Nov. 13.—The war-ship Esmeralda, which has been purchased by Japan from Chili, is in dry dock here, being cleaned. She will have her trial trip next Thursday and will sail for Yokohama next week, calling at one port in Ecuador on her way.

The captain of the Esmeralda, Senor Emilio Galin, is a daring and intelligent young officer, who commanded Balmaceda's warship, The Imperial, which was called the Chilian Alabama during the revolution of 1891.

MARSHAL YAMAGATA'S REPORT.

HIROSHIMA, Nov. 13.—Field Marshal Yamagata's report, dated Kin Lien Cheng, Nov. 10, says that there are no Chinese troops in that vicinity. The losses of the Chinese in that neighborhood are not fully known. Up to the time of sending his report, the bodies of over 500 Chinese soldiers had been buried by the Japanese. A great number of bodies of Chinese soldiers were found in the Aika river.

A RARE CASE.

A Young Man Who Is Minus Two Arms and a Leg.

There is a young man now in St. Louis who possesses great interest for the medical fraternity for the reason that he has disabilities which are so rare that only three or four cases are recorded in the medical works. His name is L. L. Lovelace, and he is minus two arms and one leg.



L. L. Lovelace.

One hot July afternoon in 1887, Mr. Lovelace crawled in the shade, under a sidetracked railroad car at Frisco, Mo., to read a newspaper. He had no idea there was the slightest chance of the car being disturbed, but a construction train backed in and when the unfortunate man was picked up an engine and six cars had passed over him. He was so mangled up that the Frisco authorities sent him to this city for treatment. The case happened to fall to Dr. A. V. L. Brokaw. When gangrene set in Dr. Brokaw was compelled to relieve Mr. Lovelace of his two arms and one leg, the operation being absolutely necessary in order to save his patient's life.

By chance Dr. Brokaw ran across Mr. Lovelace Monday. Lovelace is dependent on charity and is greatly in need of money to buy himself artificial limbs. Without them he is absolutely helpless. He has to be fed like an infant. He is a bright and intelligent young man and bears his hard lot philosophically. He looks healthy and says he feels so.

"I know his is a very worthy case," said Dr. Brokaw. "If Lovelace were provided with artificial limbs he could do certain kinds of work and be of some use to himself. As it is now he is as helpless as a babe and the knowledge of his unfortunate condition is enough to arouse the sympathies of any human being. I can say, without the slightest hesitation, that it is one of the saddest cases I have ever handled."

THE WEATHER.

Fair To-Day and To-Morrow—Considerably Colder To-Night.

[INDICATIONS OF FLAGS: Triangular—Temperature: at the top, warmer; at bottom, cooler. Blue—Precipitation. White—Fair weather. Thus: Blue, white and triangular—Snow, rain or sleet, followed by fair and cooler weather.]

Forecast for St. Louis and vicinity—Fair Tuesday, Wednesday and probably Thursday; considerably colder Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Forecast for Missouri—Fair and colder to-night and Wednesday; fresh northwest winds for thirty-six hours.

The storm which was central Monday morning in northern Minnesota has moved eastward with diminishing energy to Lake Michigan, and the barometer has fallen generally east of the Mississippi, except in the northeast. In the west it has risen rapidly and is highest in the middle plateau.

There have been general snows in the lake region and light snows and rains in the Central valleys. Elsewhere it has been mostly fair.

The temperatures have risen greatly, except in the Middle and Northern Plateau, where there has been a decided fall.

A TRAIN ROBBERY IN REPUBLICAN MISSOURI.



Now That the Election Is Over Their Business Is Picking Up.

WED AT LAST.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay Marries Pretty Dora Richardson.

The Bride Is Only 15, While Her Distinguished Husband Is 84.

A SQUIRE PERFORMED THE CEREMONY AT 10 O'CLOCK TO-DAY.

It Took Place at the Groom's Country Home, White Hall, Ky.—Interesting History of One of the Great Characters of the Blue Grass State—How He Became an Abolitionist While His Father Owned Slaves—Duels in Which He Killed Four Men.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 13.—Gen. Cassius M. Clay is wedded to pretty Dora Richardson. The ceremony making them husband and wife was performed at Whitehall, the elegant country home of the General, at 10 this morning, by Squire R. M. Douglass, with only the farm hands and the relatives of the girl present. Gen. Clay's children did all they could to prevent the marriage of their aged father to the girl, but he would listen to nothing, and declared his intention of marrying regardless of their objections. The bride is an exquisitely beautiful girl, 15 years old, and her husband is 84.

Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay, to give his full name, is one of the best known men in Kentucky, loved and hated by many of his countrymen. His father was Gen. Green Clay, the famous Indian fighter. Although the son of a slave-holder Cassius became an abolitionist early in life. While a student at Yale he heard William Lloyd Garrison make one of his fiery speeches. From that hour the Kentuckian turned his face against slavery. He became noted as an orator and for his intense hatred of slavery and the political party which was its sponsor.

He has killed four men and nearly killed the fifth in personal encounters resulting from political or personal insults. In his personal appearance Gen. Clay is a man who would attract attention among a thousand. He is over six feet tall and as straight as a sapling. He is heavy built, with a thick, bull neck, deep-set, small, black eyes and close-cropped hair, with mustache and side whiskers as white as snow.

When young Clay was defeated in running for the Legislature from Lexington he turned his talents to newspaper work, issuing a paper known as the "True American." It was an Abolitionist sheet, and was as unpopular as it was extreme. The slave-holders threatened to clean out his establishment, to burn down his building and to hang him. He laughed at them, and in his personal memoirs, speaking of the experience then, he says:

"I selected for my office a brick building and lined the outside doors with sheet-iron to prevent it being burned. I purchased two brass four-pounder cannon at Cincinnati and placed them, loaded with shot and nail on a table breast high; had folding-doors secured with a chain which could open upon the mob and give but a single discharge; furnished my office with Mexican lances and a limited number of guns. There were six or eight persons who stood ready to defend me. If defeated they were to escape by a trapdoor to the roof. I had placed a keg of powder and a match which I could set off and blow up the office and all my invaders. This I should most certainly have done in case of the last extremity."

Clay was taken sick, and his enemies took advantage of his absence from his office to move his press to Cincinnati. He was threatened with assassination, but he got out of bed and went to Cincinnati and got out his paper. All this time he was addressing political meetings in Kentucky, proclaiming his Abolitionist views freely, but he never spoke without a Bowie knife or pistols with their butts protruding in the gripsack which he kept at his feet.

In the Mexican war he served as a Captain of a volunteer company, declaring that the reason why he served was because he thought a military title was necessary to success in a "fighting State like Kentucky." His personal conduct in engagements was of the most brilliant and dashing character, and when he got home he was a popular idol and was presented with a gold-handled sword.

Then he entered politics again, still remaining firm to the Abolitionist views. He worked for Gen. Taylor's nomination in the convention of 1848 and carried Kentucky for him. He called the convention of the Emancipationists in 1848 at Frankfort, and in 1850 he separated from the Whig party and ran as an anti-slavery candidate for Governor, receiving upwards of 5,000 votes. He worked for Fremont's election in 1856 and for Lincoln's in 1860.

Clay did not want a civil war. With all his radical Abolitionist views, he was one who believed that the slaves should be freed by legal methods. In 1861 Abraham Lincoln appointed him Minister to Russia.

His own story of the way in which he came to accept the mission illustrates his character. He says in his personal memoirs:

"At last one day I received a letter telling me I had been made Minister to Spain. I did not want the Spanish mission, and I started at once to Washington to see about it.

"I went to the White House as soon as I got to Washington and I found the President in the library, and I told him at once that I could not take the mission to Spain. Said I: 'I don't want to go to any of the effete monarchies of Europe. Since you have so many better men than myself I think I had better go back to Kentucky and retire to private life.'

Lincoln, who had been rather reserved up to this time, here got up and put his hand on my shoulder and said: 'I don't want you to go home, Mr. Clay. I want to do something for you, but I am so hedged around here that I can't do just what I will. Isn't there some place you will take?'

"Well, says I, 'you have made up your Cabinet. How about the missions to France and England?'

"President Lincoln then said that these had been promised to Adams and Dayton, and that he didn't see how he could let me have either of them.

"'Well,' said I, 'that settles it. There is no other place I want. I will go back to Kentucky.'

"President Lincoln again urged me not to go. He said: 'Stay a few days, Mr. Clay, and I will see what can be done.

"This was in the morning. That evening, Senator Baker of Oregon, said to me: 'Why don't you take the Russian Ministry? Russia is a great country, and it may be an important element in the coming struggle. It is one of the greatest courts of Europe, and if I were you I would take it.'

"Well, I had just had a good dinner, and Baker was my friend, and I finally told him that I would take the Russian mission and I went with him to the White House. President Lincoln was sitting in his office. His legs wer stretched out. His head was resting on his hands and he was deep in thought.

"As we came in, Baker said, "Mr. President, Clay will take the Russion mission.' Lincoln sprang to his feet and shook me by both hands and said, 'Clay, I thank you. You have relieved me of great embarrassments. And so I went to Russia."

Clay came back from Russia a year after he got there to serve as a Major-General of volunteers in the army of the North. He made a famous speech in Washington declaring that he would never draw a sword while slavery was protected in the seceding States. Then he went back to Russia as Minister and remained there until 1869.

In 1870 the Cuban revolution broke out and Clay had to take a hand in it. He became President of a Cuban aid association and went so far as to take an active personal interest in the fight.

In 1871 he delivered a famous speech in St. Louis, in which he urged speedy reconciliation between the North and the South and bitterly attacked President Grant's Administration. That did not make him popular, for Grant was the hero of the country then. He was one of the leaders in the Liberal Republican movement in 1872, and supported his old friend Horace Greely for President. Soon after he joined the Democratic party and supported Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, but he advocated the election of Blaine in 1884. Since then he has not been active in politics.

Clay now lives in a superb old Southern mansion six miles outside of Richmond, Ky. His home is burdened with art treasures which he collected abroad. His orchards and vineyards are famous for their fine product, the raising of fine fruits being his hobby.

Although Cassius M. Clay has killed four men, and nearly killed a fifth, he has never been blamed by the public for his deeds, for the reason that he never acted on the offensive, but always on the defensive. In each case he was murderously attacked for daring to freely say what he thought. His favorite weapon was a bowie knife, but he never used it or showed it unless he was forced to. Two of the men he killed attacked him, after repeatedly threatening to do so, while he was delivering Abolitionist stump speeches.

Clay used to be rich beyond the dreams of avarice, but his broad acres of fine Kentucky land have become less and less valuable to him.

Gen. Clay's bride is an orphan. Her only relatives are two brothers. Her mother was run over and killed a year ago near White Hall by a railroad train, and since then Gen. Clay has taken care of the daughter. He has been sending her to a neighboring school, and it was known that he intended to educate her. No one dreamed that he thought of marriage.

Gen. Gordon's Lecture.

Gen. John B. Gordon delivered his lecture, "The Last Days of the Confederacy," before a large and enthusiastic audience at Music Hall. Maj. Charles W. Pearce of the Loyal Legion introduced Senator Gordon. He paid a flattering tribute to St. Louis, the Queen City of the Valley, and at once began his lecture. It was full of Southern sentiment and patriotism, and had as its main object the healing of old sores and the reconcilement of differences between the North and South.

MUST BE TRIED

Havemyer, Searles, Seymour and Others Cannot Escape.

Must Answer to Indictments Against Them for Contempt.

DECISION BY JUDGE COLE IN THE TEST CASE.

In the United States District Court He Overruled the Demurrer in the Cases of McCartney and Chapman, Who Refused to Answer Before the Senate Sugar Investigation Committee—Excerpt From the Ruling.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Judge Cole in the United States District Court of the District of Columbia overruled the demurrer in the cases of John W. M'Cartney of Washington and E. R. Chapman of New York, brokers, who refused to answer certain questions before the Senate Sugar Investigating Committee and remanded the defendants to trial.

This was in the nature of a test case, and the decision means that Havemyer, Searles and Seymour, who were recently indicted and the newspaper men, Edwards and Shriver, who were first indicted, will have to stand trial.

Judge Cole recites the facts leading up to the indictment of witnesses refusing to answer questions put by Congressional committees. Concerning the statute, the Judge says: "It was not the intention of Congress by that section to enlarge or attempt to enlarge or define its own jurisdiction, but to provide a method of punishment of a witness who should attempt to impede in the manner stated in that section either House in the lawful exercise of its constitutional authority.

"Counsel for the defendants contend, in support of the demurrer, that the Senate Committee had no jurisdiction under the terms of the resolution set out in the indictments to inquire into the subject whether Senators had been dealing in the stock of the Sugar Refining Co., generally known as Sugar stocks during the pendence of the tariff bill in the Senate, and that the said questions set forth in the indictments have no materiality to any other question before the committee, and that consequently the defendants are guilty of no offense in declining to answer the questions put to them. It is not denied that the Senate might have jurisdiction to inquire into the subject, under certain circumstances, and by a proper resolution to confer that jurisdiction upon a committee; but the objection is that the facts and circumstances under which that jurisdiction might be exercised do not appear in this resolution.

"It is said that in order to have the proper exercise of this jurisdiction of inquiry into the private affairs of the citizen, so as to constitute it an offense on the part of a witness to refuse to answer a question, it should appear on the face of the resolution that the information sought is material and pertinent for the consideration of the Senate in the aid of its judicial or legislative functions, and that it is the purpose of the Senate to make such use of it when obtained; that while formal pleadings are not necessary, there must be a substantial declaration or avowal in the resolutions of a definite object to be attained, such as the trial of definite charges against some designated person whom the Senate has the jurisdiction to try and punish or the enlightenment of some specifically defined subject of legislation within its jurisdiction, and that the present resolutions contain neither of these requirements.

"It is also argued that no inference can legally be drawn that the Senate intended to make any use of the information its committee was seeking from the indicted witnesses in aid of its judicial or legislative functions; that the existence of such purpose is jurisdictional and must appear in the record of the proceedings of the Senate by express declaration or avowal.

"This last proposition is probably the most important one upon the consideration of these demurrers, for if it is well taken it is necessarily fatal to these indictments, there being no express avowal or declaration by the Senate in these resolutions of a purpose to make any specific use of the information when obtained."

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKES.

Many Persons Killed and a Cathedral Tower Thrown Down.

APAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 13.—There have been violent shocks of earthquake along the northern coast of Chili and in this country. One hundred people have been killed by the seismic disturbances within a radius of forty miles from this city. The Cathedral here has been rendered unsafe. One tower was thrown down.

BROKEN ON THE WHEEL.

The Violent Death of Convict William Thompson in a Jute Mill.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Nov. 13.—A convict named William Thompson met a violent death in the jute mill at the penitentiary. He was am ong the shafting and his clothing caught a rapidly revolving shaft. Before the machinery could be stopped he was whirled around several times. When taken out it was found almost every bone in his body was crushed. He lived about half an hour. He was serving an eight-year sentence from Whitman County.

SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE.

Vote to Be Taken in Macon County on M. & M. Railway Bonds.

MACON, Mo., Nov. 13.—On petition of 200 citizens of this county the Macon County Court yesterday evening submitted to a vote of the people to be voted on Dec. 15 to determine whether or not the county would compromise the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad bonded indebtedness, originally amounting to $350,000 but now aggregating $1,100,000 at 10½ cents on the dollar on the entire amount. If the compromise proposition is adopted the old bonds and judgment and interest will be cancelled and new 5-20, 5 per cent bonds will be issued in lieu thereof.

The $350,000 worth of bonds were issued by the Republican County Court twenty-five years ago as capital stock to build the M. & M. Railroad through Macon County. The bonds were sold and the railroad was never built.

In 1873 the county repudiated the debt and the Democrats have spent $100,000 fighting it in the courts. The election on the compromise will be a hot and sensational. The county has real its warrants at par by paying county taxes in county warrants. The old bonds are owned in St. Louis, Illinois and the Eastern States.

LAST EDITION

WITH A TOWEL.

A Third Victim Succumbs to the Denver Strangler.

Kiku Okama, a Japanese Girl, Murdered This Morning.

SIMILAR METHODS EMPLOYED IN ALL THE KILLINGS.

Kiku Okama Had Come to Chicago During the World's Fair With Other Representatives of Her Native Land—At the End of the Exposition She Went to Denver—Great Excitement Among Women of Ill-Fame.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 13.—"Strangler's Row" was the scene of another murder early to-day. About 1:15 a. m. No. 1975 Market street was visited by the fiend whose strange hobby is to choke women to death, and when he left the place Kiku Oyama, a Japanese girl, who ran the place, was a corpse with the marks of the strangler's work upon her throat.

This morning's murder was committed in the same row of houses in which Lena Tapper and Marie Contassot were strangled. The mode of her death, too, was exactly similar. After partially choking her the job was completed by tying a towel around her neck and tightening the noose until life left her body. The only difference between Kiku Oyama's murder and the strangler's is that she was discovered while her pulse was still beating and breath yet in her lungs.

Kiku Oyama was 24 years old and emigrated from Japan to Chicago with the racial representatives of her native land to the Columbian Exposition. There she made the acquaintance of Imi Oyama, and together they came to Denver last November. Imi Oyama says he was the dead woman's cook, but the neighbors say that he lived with her as her husband. He was the first person o enter the Japanese girl's room after her death.

In the room where the murdered woman was found there was every indication that a desperate struggle had taken place. The bed clothes were disturbed, the spead being covered with spots of blood. A rough bath towel had been used to choke the woman, and there was another of a similar kind lying upon a dressing table. The first towel was twisted into a rope, and there is every evidence that the victim was thrown upon her back on the bed after the towel had been placed about her neck and then deliberately garroted. No money was found in the room, and it is believed the woman was robbed.

Imi Oyama and several other Japanese have been arrested on suspicion, but so far as known not the slightest evidence has been discovered to implicate them in the crime.

The excitement among the women of illfame inhabiting the portion of the city where three murders by strangulation have occurred within a few weeks, rivals that produced by the crimes of "Jack the Ripper" in London a few years ago.

TWO BIG BUILDINGS

One on Eighth and Olive, Another on Seventh and Pine.

Plans are being prepared for two new office buildings, to be erected in the central district, which will cost over $1,000,000. The work is being pushed, and it will be but a matter of a short time now until ground is broken for both improvements One of the contemplated improvements is a fourteen or fifteen-story building for the northeast corner of Eighth and Olive streets, on the old Erskine property. This corner has a frontage of 50 feet on the east side of Eighth street by a depth of about 128 feet on the north side of Olive street to the alley separating it from the Union Trust Building. About two years ago it was leased by the Erskine estate for a term of ninety-nine years to a syndicate of local capitalists, consisting of Messrs. Robert Rutledge, Claude Kilpatrick, J. Cliff Richardson, Gus Schuchman and others. The lease was made at an annual rental of 5 per cent on a $400,000 valuation, or $20,000 a year.

This valuation is equal to $8,000 a foot for the Eighth street frontage. The property is improved with old buildings which are constantly rented, but the holders of the lease think the property too valuable to let it stand as it is and intend putting up a building which will bring a handsome revenue. The syndicate who hold the lease are said to be divided among themselves as to the proper height for the new building, and there are some of them that want an eighteen-story structure.

TWELVE-STORY BUILDING.

The second building improvement is in a more advanced state than the one for the corner of Eighth and Olive streets. The architects, Messrs. Kirchner & Kirchner, have furnished the plans for this structure which is to be erected on the site of the Golden Lion Saloon, at the northeast corner of Seventh and Pine streets, opposite the new De Menil Building. The site was recently acquired by John Dwyer, the real estate operator. It has a frontage of 42½ feet on Pine street by a depth of 58¾ feet on Seventh street. The building designed for this corner is a twelve-story fire-proof structure of very artistic and pleasing exterior. It is to cost in the neighborhood of $350,000.

BOY MURDERERS.

Slayers of Mayor Marsh Sentenced—Lynching Threatened.

LARNED, Kan., Nov. 13.—Harvey and Arnold, the boy murderers of Mayor Marsh of Kinsley, were taken before Judge Vandivert this morning at 9 o'clock where they pleaded guilty to the charge of murder in the first degree. The sentence imposed by Judge Vandivert was imprisonment in the State Penitentiary until such time as the Governor shall decide that they shall be hanged.

The boys were taken on the 9 o'clock train for Leavenworth by Sheriff Heath, but not until a mob had gathered and threatened lynching. Judge Vandivert convened court an hour before the regular time in order to frustrate the would-be lynchers. The boys are 17 and 19 years old.

A BOND ISSUE.

Now Regarded as Being Definitely Decided Upon.

The President and Mr. Carlisle Have at Last Agreed.

CIRCULAR ANNOUNCEMENT NOW BEING PREPARED AT WASHINGTON.

Forthcoming Issue to Be the Same in Amount, Rate and in Other Important Particulars as That of Last February—Decided On After Secretary Carlisle Had Communicated With President Stewart at New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—There is no longer any doubt that an issue of bonds has been definitely decided upon, and it can be stated on authority that the circular asking for bids will be issued during the present week and probably to-night or to-morrow. It is fully realized that the gold reserve has now reached a point where it could be completely wiped out by a few heavy shipments and it is thought to be the part of wisdom not to wait until the gold in the treasury is practically exhausted before making an effort to recoup it.

On Wednesday last Mr. Carlisle, after several consultations with the President, wrote to President Stewart of the United States Loan and Trust Co. of New York, reciting the law as to the issue of bonds and asking his opinion as to which class of bonds could be placed at this time to the greatest advantage of the Government.

The result of the correspondence was that the President and Mr. Carlisle decided to make the forthcoming issue the same in amount and rate and in nearly all other important particulars the same as the February issue. The circular is now being prepared and the indications point to an official announcement to-night or to-morrow.

CURTIS AND STEWART CONFER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, W. E. Curtis, has been in conference to-day with President John H. Stewart of the United States Trust Co., probably on the new bond issue, but neither of them will give any information in relation to the matter.

NEW FREIGHT DEPOT.

Which the Big Four Will Build at Alton—News and Gossip.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 13.—Mr. W. A. Duane, assistant Engineer of the Big Four road, was in this city yesterday on business pertaining to the new freight depot which that road intends to erect here in the near future. The site of the new depot will be at the corner of First and Henry streets. Mr. Duane was in consultation with Aldermen Burton, Luer and Holden, and made these gentlemen a proposition which will be presented to the City Council, which will meet to-night. The proposition is that if the city will give the railroad company permission to lay two switch tracks in front of the new depot, they will remove their present spur track adjoining the main line and will provide for a thoroughfare 30 feet wide from Henry to Ridge street, and pave same with vitrified brick.

Wm. Davis, a laborer in the Grafton quarries, was seriously hurt yesterday, while at his work. He was pushing a dump-cart, and, in some manner, the cart was overturned and fell on his left arm, badly crushing his hand. Davis was taken home, and it was found necessary to amputate three of his fingers.

Mr. and Mrs. Manning Cotter are sadly bereaved in the death of their 4-months-old son, Charles Henry, who died yesterday morning. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence on State street.

The firm of Meyer & Dick, cigar manufacturers, made an assignment yesterday, and their establishment was turned over to Deputy Sheriff Volbracht.

Wesley Welsh, colored, was arraigned before Justice Quarton yesterday, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was fined $5 and costs.

Eugene Ecker, aged 35 years, and Elizabeth Hines, aged 22, both of St. Louis, were married yesterday afternoon by Deputy Clerk Brandewilde.

Dr. B. B. Hamilton, one of the pioneers of the Methodist Church of Illinois, died Sunday evening at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John W. Leverett, in Upper Alton. Deceased was 72 years of age and his remains will be shipped to Otterville, Ill., where the funeral will occur Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Barbara Graessler died yesterday afternoon at her home on State street. Deceased was an old resident of this city and was 84 years of age. She leaves two daughters to mourn her death, Mrs. John Blake and Mrs. Andrew Clifford.

CONGRESS OF ARBITRATION.

Noted Thinkers in the Economic World Gathered at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Noted thinkers in the economic world were gathered at Willard Hall to-day when the Congress of Arbitration and Conciliation was opened by President Lyman J. Gage of the Chicago Civic Federation. The Congress had been called for the discussion of means of arbitration and the prevention of trouble between employes and employed, and the promoters of the affair expressed themselves as confident that the agitation of the questions would result in legislation beneficial to all classes of society. Chairman Gage in his opening address outlined the objects of the Congress and, in referring to the report of the Pullman strike commission, urged the necessity of public representation in disputes between capital and labor. Among those whose names appeared on the programme as speakers were Prof. Gould of Johns Hopkins, Congressman Springer of Illinois and Tawney of Minnesota, Josephine Shaw Lowell of New York, Dr. Washington Gladden, the noted divine, and Prof. H. C. Adams, Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Knights of Labor at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 13.—Neither ex-Grand Master Workman Powderly nor Debs, who have been invited, were present when the Knights of Labor convention was ready to be called to order at noon to-day. Both of these labor leaders were expected on the morning train, but did not get here. It was stated, however, that they will be on hand to-morrow. Until Powderly reaches here it is difficult to say what the nature of the attempt to wrest control from the present ruling element in the order will partake of.

The convention came together at 12 o'clock with about ninety delegates, representing the various States of the Union, in attendance, and with the officers of the order occupying seats at the head of Screwmen's Hall.

Gov. Foster wired to-day that he was ill and could not come to the city, and Col. T. Sambola Jones appeared as the special representative of his excellency, for whom he spoke. Col. Jones also read a letter from the Governor commending the order.

Mayor Fitzpatrick made a brief address of welcome on behalf of the city, and Grand Master Sovereign replied for the Knights.

After the public ceremonies of opening the convention was over, the public was asked to retire, the doors were closed and the session, which will be a brief one during the day, began.

The reports of the various officers in the principal business is occupying the attention of the Knights to-day and their reports will be given out by the Press Committee to-night.

HOLD-UP AT VERONA

Masked Men Rob Passenger Train No. 1 on the Frisco.

THEY MANAGED WELL, BUT SECURED VERY LITTLE BOOTY.

Supt. Simpson of the Wells-Fargo Express Co. Says They Got But $215 in Currency and Three Express Packages of Supposed Small Value—Messenger Chapman's Record.

MONETT, Mo., Nov. 13.—'Frisco train, No. 1, west bound, was held up at Verona Station about 8:20 p. m. Monday. Two masked men boarded the engine as soon as it had stopped, and covered Engineer Doug Stephenson with Winchesters. They compelled him to move the train one mile further west and then stop it. Then they made Stephenson get down and accompany them to the express car and to order Messenger Dolph Chapman to open the door. Chapman did so, and was at once covered with the Winchesters and ordered to give the robbers all money packages. He did so, and the robbers then made Stephenson get back on his engine and pull out. Not a shot was fired, and the job consumed only about twenty minutes. It is claimed that only about $200 was in the packages handed over by Chapman.

MAY SOON BE CAPTURED.

The 'Frisco Train Robbers Closely Pursued by the Posse.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Nov. 13.—The men who robbed the Frisco train east of Monett last night are supposed to be farmers living near Monett. A posse is in pursuit, and a message received here at 10:45 a. m. says the men have been seen and will soon be captured.

The express company has a standing reward of $300 for the capture of each and every train robber and this is stimulating the pursuers to renewed activity.

STORY OF THE HOLD-UP.

Report of the Robbery Received by Supt. Simpson of the Wells-Fargo Co.

Supt. Simpson of the Wells-Fargo Express Co., in St. Louis, received full details of last night's train robbery on the Frisco by telegraph this morning. It was the regular passenger train that left St. Louis at 8:25 yesterday morning. At Verona two masked men got on the front platform of the mail car without being seen by any of the train crew, and as soon as the train got in motion they climbed over the rear end of the tender and leveled their Winchesters at the engineer and fireman. The engineer was ordered to pull down the track to a deep cut and then stop. For fear that he might not know when to stop, one of the robbers fired at him with his Winchester, the bullet almost grazing the engineer's head and breaking one of the windows in the side of the cab.

On reaching the cut, the engineer and fireman were compelled to dismount, and while the smallest of the two robbers stood guard over the fireman, the other, a big fellow who weighed about 190 pounds, boarded the express car with the engineer in front of him. The messenger opened the car, and at the point of the Winchester both he and the engineer were driven from the train and forced to stand beside the fireman under guard of the small robber. One of the trainmen got off the smoking-car and started forward to find out why the train had stoped, and was driven back by a shot from the small robber's gun.

The big robber entered the express car and took from the local safe $215 in currency and three packages of unknown, but presumably of small value. There was a large amount of money in the through safe, but the combination is never known to the messenger. The robbers announced their intention to attempt to blow open the safe with dynamite, but the messenger dissuaded them by telling them the safe could not possibly be opened in that way, and the explosion would result only in the wrecking of the car and injuring the safe. Then the robbers climbed on top of the embankment and disappeared in the darkness.

The fact that there was only two of them indicates that they were not novices and the method employed and the fact that they understood that the messenger could not open the through safe justifies the conclusion that they are railroad men. Route Agent Bradway, who has had a great deal of experience in hunting down train robbers, arrived in Verona this morning and has already started out with a posse.

Chapman, the messenger who was held up, is a slender, delicate-looking man, but wholly unconscious of fear and as plucky as any messenger in the service. He was the messenger at the time the Cook gang made their first attempt at train robbing. One day last June the outlaws rode into Red Fork, I. T., plundered the depot and express office, and then sat down on the platform to await the coming of the west-bound train, then almost due. The express car contained about $1,300 in money, $1,100 of which was consigned to Red Fork. When the train stopped at the station Chapman stood in the open door of his car with his receipt book in his hand and the $1,100 money package inside of it. He was ordered to get out of the car and he quickly obeyed, joining the crowd that was on the platform with their hands above their heads. He held up his hands along with the others. In a few minutes he was ordered to get back in his car and open the safe. Turning to the brakeman, who stood trembling beside him, Chapman thrust the book containing the money package into his hand and bade him hold it. Then he got in the car and opened the safe, and as he pulled open the door he managed to juggle the other money package in such a way that it slipped between the leaves of another book. Then he rejoined the terrified men outside. The brakeman, scared almost out of his wits, handed the book back to Chapman.

"I don't want it," Chapman said, and he tossed it over the heads of the crowd, which included some half-dozen bandits. The book fell on the station platform and remained there untouched until the robbers had got through searching the express car. Then when the train men were ordered to pull out, Chapman picked up the book, threw it into the car and sprang after it. All the robbers got was a jug of whisky and a box of cigars, Chapman saving both packages of money by his presence of mind and the cleverness with which he deceived them.

He was recently rewarded by the company, which presented him with a magnificent gold watch, valued at $500, as a token of their appreciation of his bravery and sagacity. His conduct in last night's affair is another evidence of his coolness in a trying ordeal, for he was well armed and could have fired upon the robbers, but refrained from doing so by the knowledge that his shot was liable to wound the engineer.

Chapman's brother was killed in a hold-up on the Frisco about a year ago. When one of the robbers covered him with a Winchester, he grabbed hold of the gun and attempted to wrest it from the outlaw's grasp. The latter drew another weapon and fired a bullet into his brain, killing him almost instantly. Three of the outlaws were captured. Two of them were sentenced to be hanged and the third was given a long term in the penitentiary.

ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

Wooten and Mapp, Tennessee Murderers, Sentenced to Be Hanged.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 13.—Some six weeks since Buddie Wooten and George Mapp, murderers, were condemned by the Supreme Court of Tennessee to hang in Chattanooga Nov. 29. As the same day was later proclaimed a day of national thanksgiving by the President, Sheriff Hyde is deeply perplexed over the conflict between the Chief Executive and the Supreme Bench.

Some authorities contend that the punishment if inflicted on a legal holiday would be illegal, and Gov. Turney will be petitioned to grant the condemned men a reprieve. The case is a noted one in criminal annals.

SLIPPED AWAY

Henry Smythe Escapes From Deputy U. S. Marshal Miller.

Disappeared While the Train Was at Little Rock.

HAD BEEN BROUGHT BACK ALL THE WAY FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Officer Claims That He Became Sick and Drowsy After Eating a Meal Prepared by Smythe's Wife, Who Accompanied Them, and That While on the Depot Platform Trying to Walk Off the Effects His Prisoner Escaped.

When Deputy United States Marshal Henry Miller of San Francisco, Cal., reached St. Louis, on the Iron Mountain morning train, he was one of the most crestfallen officers who ever entered St. Louis. He left San Francisco for this city last Thursday with Henry Smythe, a prisoner, who was accused of using the mails to defraud Chicago merchants. Monday afternoon at Little Rock, Ark., Smythe disappeared from the train so quickly and mysteriously that Deputy Marshal Miller has not yet recovered from the shock. The circumstances of the prisoner's escape are so strange that the United States authorities at St. Louis to whom Miller told the story were deeply concerned, and they took immediate steps to recapture Smythe.

SMYTHE'S WIFE ACCOMPANIED HIM.

When Smythe's wife learned that her husband was to be taken to St. Louis she begged permission to go along with him, and friends of hers got a pass for her and her 5-year-old daughter, Madeline, over the Southern Pacific, which was the road that Smythe was to traverse. The Marshal, the prisoner, Mrs. Smythe and her daughter had two berths in a tourist sleeping car, and they took board with them to save the expense of meals on the road. They had canned tongue and beef, bread, butter and coffee. They prepared their meals on the way, and at night Marshal Miller slept in the berth with Smythe, whom he stripped of all his clothing to discourage escape.



Henry Smythe.

"When we reached Texarkana, Monday morning," said Miller, in telling his story, "I felt very well. I said I would get up and prepare breakfast in the buffet, but Mrs. Smythe said she would make coffee in the berth, so she arose and prepared the meal, which consisted of tongue, bread and butter and coffee. She filled the cups with coffee, and I drank from the one which I had used all the time on our journey.

SICK AND DROWSY.

An hour and a half afterwards I had a dreadful pain in the head and I was almost overcome by a drowsy feeling. My head felt as if it was in a vise. I fancied that the tongue had made me sick, and I consoled myself with the thought that the others would get sick too, because they also ate the tongue: but they did not get sick at that time. I went to the toilet-room and relieved myself of my breakfast. I felt better, but the drowsy feeling remained. Early in the afternoon when the train pulled into Little Rock and stopped for dinner, I was still sick and proposed to Smythe that we walk up and down the platform, but he said he was sick, too, and he did not want to leave the car. The rear door was locked and I walked along the platform near the front of the car.

THE ESCAPE.

Smythe stood at the front door for a moment and then walked back, as I thought, to his seat. When the train was about to start, I got on board, and did not see Smythe. I searched the car and failed to find him. I knew how much money his wife had, and looking at her pocketbook found that $2 was missing. I then noticed that while I had been on the platform of the station, watermen had unlocked the rear door to supply the drinking tank, and Smythe had evidently skipped by them. For a moment I hesitated whether to remain or go on. I wish now I had stayed. At the first station out of Little Rock, I telegraphed the police authorities of that city of Smythe's escape. He had on only a seersucker coat, a shirt and a pair of pants when he left the train and I have all of his other clothes. I shall return to Little Rock on the night train. Smythe's wife appeared to be much surprised when I told her that her husband had run away and she said, "Oh, he would not leave me." She and her daughter came to St. Louis with me and they are stopping at 109 North Tenth street.

Smythe was arrested at San Lorenzo, Cal., on Sept. 30, at the instance of Post Office Inspector J. W. Erwin on the charge of using the mails to defraud. On Nov. 5 Erwin learned that Smythe was accused of similar offenses at Macon, Mo., and Kirksville, Mo., and Erwin had him transferred to the jurisdiction of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Missouri for prosecution. The report of Inspector Erwin to Inspector Johnston of St. Louis alleged that Smythe, representing himself to be Joseph Jaeger, a wealthy merchant of Macon, Mo., wrote to C. M. Linington of Chicago and, stating that he was about to start a "racket" store at Moberly, ordered a bill of goods for $190. It is alleged that the goods were shipped and that Smythe received them at Moberly and sold them at a heavy discount, after which he fled without paying Linington. It is also alleged that he defrauded A. Colter & Co. of Chicago of $379.92 by representing himself to be Joseph Baum of Kirksville, Mo.

HIS SKULL FRACTURED.

John Parks Assaulted With a Stake and Badly Injured.

John Parks, 29 years of age, residing at Fifteenth and Clinton streets, while passing the corner of Wash street and Commercial alley at 11:30 a. m. was struck over the head with a stake wielded by an unknown man who drove by in his wagon. An ambulance was called and Dr. Wells took the man home. He says his skull may be fractured. Parks was not able to tell who hit him.

He Failed to Depart.

Willie Lewis, who was given hours to leave town Saturday, was found at Eleventh and Morgan streets Monday by Detective Dewar and Officers Sheehan and Murphy and arrested. Judge Paxson fined him $500 and sent him to the Work House for six months.

Noted Crook Arrested.

BUCHANAN, Mich., Nov. 13.—Frank Williams, the noted crook wanted at Columbus, O., and other points, has been arrested by Detective John T. Norris, and a long search.

MORE DIPHTHERIA

Increase in the Number of Cases Reported.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER HOMAN TELLS WHAT PRECAUTIONS TO TAKE.

He Says There Can Be No Epidemic if Proper Preventive Measures Are Used—Children Should Be Carefully Watched—Ventilation and Cleanliness—What Remedies Should Be Used.

Forty-two cases of diphtheria were reported to the Health Department during the past week. There were not confined to any particular district of the city, but were reported from various quarters.

While forty-two cases do not by any means indicate that diphtheria is epidemic, they do show that the germs of the disease are in the air and that every possible care should be taken to prevent the spread of the malady. It is a recognized fact by physicians and those interested in sanitary measures that where hygienic conditions are bad diphtheria will spread from a single case and become epidemic, so that the first thing necessary for the prevention of the spread of the disease is care in the matter of hygienic conditions. In view of the possible spread of the disease, and that everything possible may be done to prevent it, Health Commissioner Homan has issued a circular on the disease which is most pertinent. In the begining of the circular he says:

Diphtheria differs in intensity from the mildest form, which resembles a simple sore throat, to the worst type of blood-poisoning, which is intractable from the beginning. Diphtheria is communicable in all its forms, either by direct contact or through the medium of an infected atmosphere; and when it has once occurred in a house, it is liable to spead through the apartments, especially in overcrowded and badly ventilated habitations. Children are much more liable to the disease than adults and are more subject to its violent forms. Adults may have it so light as not to be aware of its existence, and thus they may spread it ignorantly among children. All diphtheria patients and persons in contact with them should be considered dangerous, and should not associate with others until it is decided by a careful and intelligent physician that they can do so without endangering others. This applies especially to children attending schools, churches, or assemblies of any kind."

HOW TO AVOID IT.

Commissioner Homan then takes up the active measures of avoidance. These consist in shunning the special contagion; in avoiding all crowded assemblies in ill-ventilated rooms during the prevalence of the disease; in maintaining thorough cleanliness of person and premises; in the speedy removal of all vegetable and animal refuse matters; in keeping cellars clean and dry; in free and thorough ventilation of dwellings, especially sleeping apartments; in boiling or filtering drinking water when there is any suspicion as to its impurity, and in the free use of disinfectants in all places where foul odors exist or may occur.

When once the disease has made its appearance Commissioner Homan thinks the most careful restrictive measures should be taken. The restrictive measures recommended are:

Prompt isolaton of the sick from the well; restriction of nurses in their intercourse with outside persons; keeping the sick free from all needless clothing, carpets, drapery, etc., likely to harbor the poison of the disease; a liberal supply of fresh air in the sick room, taking care to avoid direct draughts; burning or thoroughly disinfecting and burying, remote from the house and source of drinking water, all discharges from the throat, nose, mouth, kidneys and bowels; placing soiled bed and body linen in boiling water at once, or in water containing a little chloride of lime, soda or zinc, or washing all the soiled linen and bed clothing, as well as the floors of the rooms where the disease has existed, with a solution of corrosive sublimate in the proportion of 1 part to 2,000; disinfecting the rooms in which any case or cases of diphtheria have occurred, with all the contents, by exposure for several hours to strong fumes of chlorine gas or burning sulphur, and, subsequently, when possible, to sunshine and currents of fresh air; no public funeral should be held in a house in which a death from diphtheria has recently occurred, nor in a church or other place where the dead body of a diphtheria patient lies; the bodies of those who have died of diphtheria should be securely wrapped in a disinfected cere-cloth—a sheet saturated in a solution of chloride of zinc, half a pound of the salt to a gallon of water; all heavy fabrics, as woolen blankets, clothing, hangings, bedding of all kinds, rugs, carpets and the like, as well as silks, laces, furs, velvets, etc., all of which are liable to be damaged by subjecting them to the action of chemical fumes, may be most quickly and thoroughly disinfected by the action of superheated steam, without the least risk of injury in texture or color.

IN EPIDEMICS.

When the disease has become to any degree epidemic, or, when a case has occurred which is liable to spread, Dr. Homan says the best preventive measures are to wash the mouth and gargle the throat morning and night in a weak solution of Labbaraque's solution of chlorinated soda, two teaspoonfuls to an ordinary glass of water; and to steam well the room in which the disease exists and the hallway leading to it, with the vapor of boiling water to which spirits of turpentine has been added in the proportion of one pint of the latter to five pints of water. No method of treating the disease is recommended, as Commissioner Homan says that upon the first appearance of the disease, or suspicion thereof, a physician should be summoned at once. He advises the strictest care on the part of parents, and says no case of sore throat should be allowed to run.

He says also that there should be a careful examination of all plumbing of the house, sinks in the laundry and kitchen, ventilation of soil pipes, and a careful examination of all plumbing of every description in a cellar in which there is a furnace. Where there are no sewer connections, the vaults in the yards should be kept scrupulously cleaned and well disinfected. When a family moves from a residence to another, the house into which they move should be well fumaigated before the furniture is put in. If they have had diphtheria in the house out of which they are moving, the house should be fumigated before the furniture is removed.

Dr. Homan says if all these details are carefully attended to there is no fear of the spread of the disease.

TRAILED BY BLOODHOUNDS.

Effective Work in Scenting Out Burglars at Hannibal.

HANIBAL, Mo., Nov. 13.—The residence of J. A. Smith was entered by burglars at an early hour last evening, while none of the family were at home. They secured a sum of money and a lot of clothing, jewelry, etc. About 8 o'clock one of the members of the family arrived home and found everything in uter confusion, as the house had been ransacked from bottom to top.

The Marshall was at once notified and he responded with bloodhounds. The dogs soon got the scent of the burglars and trailed them to their homes. This is the first work done by the bloodhounds since they were purchased by the city. They did the work perfectly, and apparently without any difficulty.

A Street Car Disturbance.

Luther Pitts, colored, was fined $10 for disturbing the peace and $15 for carrying concealed weapons. He was arrested by Mounted Officers Basquell and McKenna Sunday night out at De Hodiamont on complaint of George Delaney, a Suburban conductor. It was testified that, armed with a revolver, he boarded several different cars and tried to pick a fight with the conductor on each one.

Unmoved.

From the Washington Star.

"It's no use," she said dejectedly, "I've simply got to suffer."

"What's the matter?"

"Young Mr. Slogo called last night. I endured his society patiently until, in self-defense, I was forced to remark, 'Really, Mr. Slogo, I'm very much afraid it is getting late.'"

"And what did he do then?"

"He simply smiled and said that women are naturally timid."

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney
DRY GOODS CO.

Silks, Satins and Velvets.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME NOW OFFERED.

$20,000 Worth of Silk Dress Goods

At prices to-day from 25 to 75 per cent lower than ever before offered. As usual with us,

WE GUARANTEE GOODS AND PRICES.

Among the Goods offered are:
$7.00, $8.00 and $8.50 Rich Brocade Silks and Satins at $2.50, $2.98 and $3.95 per yard.
$4.50 and $5.00 Goods at $2.00 and $2.38.
$2.50 and $3.50 Goods at $1.48, $1.68 and $1.98.
$1.50 Figured Silks at 97c yard. $1.00 Figured Silks at 68c yard.
75c and 85c Figured Silks at 58c yard.
Fancy Checks and Stripes, that are worth 75c to 85c, will be sold at 41c and 58c.

Great Values in Velvets.

Black and Colored Moire Antiques, in the Latest Designs, Away Below Any Previous Prices.

SEE WINDOWS.

Dress Goods Not Behindhand.

Our purchases have extended to a point that we are safe in asserting that the combined retail stock of Fine and Medium Goods in St. Louis does not equal the lines that are now on sale. Both Basement and Main Floor Sections are making the effort of the season.

QUALITY AND PRICE CONSIDERED, WE CAN SUIT ALL FAIR JUDGES OF VALUE.
See Windows.

CONSUMMATION OF A
GREAT LINEN PURCHASE
For a November Sale.

Over $15,000 worth of Table and Kitchen Linens, bought at from one-half to two-thirds manufacturers' prices, and will be sold by us at retail at the same rate of discount. The purchase consists of Linen Table Damasks by the yard, Linen Damask Sets (Cloths and Napkins), 5-8 and 3-4 Damask Napkins, Check and Stripe Linen Toweling, Plain Glass Toweling, Damask and Huck Towels, original prices $2.50 to $21.00 per dozen; Hemstitched Huck Towels, Table and Sideboard Scarfs. The opportunity of securing these desirable staple goods AT FROM ONE-HALF TO TWO-THIRDS THEIR REGULAR VALUE is now.

See Windows.

Millinery Department.

Open—Extensive Lines of
Children's Goods
In Hats, Caps and Tam O'Shanters,
Comprising all the New Shapes and Materials,
From 50 Cents Upwards.

Will Place on Sale To-Morrow Morning
150 Children's and Misses' Reefers and Long Cloaks.
Just Received.
In this lot will be found all the
LATEST STYLES at VERY MODERATE PRICES.



OAKES,

The Old Reliable Home Made Candy Manufacturer, 27 years in the business. A household name for Pure and Unadulterated Sweets.
303 and 305 N. Broadway Only.
40c lb., 3 lbs for $1.00. Sent by Express Everywhere.

DEATHS.

BAKER—Died Monday, Nov. 12, at 8:30 a. m., Mrs. ANNIE BAKER, beloved mother of William Fitzgerald, Mrs. Patrick McKye, Mrs. John O'Leary, Mrs. Nicholas Quan and Henry Baker, age 60 years.

Funeral from family residence, 2538A St. Louis av., Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 9 a. m., to Sacred Heart Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

Williamsport (Pa.) papers please copy.

CURTIS—Mrs. JULIA A. CURTIS at her home in Mount Vernon, O., Nov. 12, the widow of Mark Curtis.

GEISS—Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 11:15 a. m., after a lingering illness, ROBERT GEISS, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Geiss.

Funeral private, 1823 Carr st.

NAETHER—On Monday, Nov. 12, at 7:30 a. m., CARLENIA NAETHER, beloved wife of Charley Naether, and our dear mother, aged 70 years and 9 months.

Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 14, from family residence, No. 2812 Salena street, at 1:30 p. m.

SCHAAF—On Tuesday morning at 2:10, at residence, 1813 Olive st., VICTORIA E. SCHAAF, beloved wife of Capt. W. P. Schaaf.

Notice of funeral later.

East Saginaw (Mich.) papers please copy.

TIEMANN—Died after a lingering illness, Nov. 12, at 11:30 p. m., our beloved husband, father and father-in-law, RUDOLPH TIEMANN, at the age of 61 years 8 months and 9 days.

Funeral will take place Thursday, Nov. 15, at 1:30 p. m., from the residence, 2706 S. 7th st. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. THE MOURNERS.

WACHTER—Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 1:05 a. m., ARTHUR FRANK WACHTER, twin son of Paul and Katie Wachter, nee Bopp, aged 8 years 9 months and 11 days.

Interment private, at 2 p. m. Wednesday.

KENNY FINED.

The Young Man Who Made His Brother Jump From a Window.

William Kenny, the young drunkard who beat his mother Sunday and made his brother John jump from a third-story window to escape from his wrath, was fined $5 Judge Paxson for disturbing the peace, and $10 for resisting Officers Darsey, Knollhaff and O'Brien, who arrestd him.

A Neighborly Row.

The domestic differences of Mrs. Cora Fluegel of 3318 Blair avenue, and Mrs. Lizzie Thellman, who until recently resided at the same number, were aired before Judge Paxson. On Nov. 9 they fussed about the cellar door and used broom sticks and switches in accentuating their verbal attacks on each other. Mrs. Fluegel had Mrs. Thellman summoned before Judge Paxson on a charge of disturbing the peace, but the court discharged the defendant on the testimony.

NO USE

To buy cheap stuff, if you are in the market for Clothing—good clothing, clothing that won't shrink up after the first wet spell you are in. If you want clothing that has merit don't go to a cheap tailor; you will be "throwing" your money away. We can fit you perfectly in a stylish merchant tailor made Overcoat that originally cost to make $35 and $40; our prices are

$10, $12 and $15.

They are beyond doubt the "par excellence" of Fine Tailoring. Come and see for yourself.

Misfit Parlors.
808 OLIVE STR, OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE
BET. 8TH & 9TH STRS.

Common Sense

Niggemann's Black Tonic is a remedy for the cure of all acute or chronic diseases, pain or ill-feeling of every description. No clap-trap, no faking, no Indian or mythological remedy, no favorite prescription of some (obscure) eminent physician; no mystery whatever, but a plain, honest, common-sense remedy, put up by a native-born St. Louisan that overshadows the efforts of all scientists to rob disease of its terrors. All physicians are urgently requested, if at all interested in the welfare of the human race, to thoroughly investigate the wonderful remedial powers of Black Tonic.

Black Tonic cures by stimulation; contains no poison, and can be taken at all times with perfect impunity.

Black Tonic will give you a wonderful appetite and digestion, nerves of steel, a capacity for sleep simply incredible, a clear brain, a plentiful supply of the red-blood corpuscles, a beautiful, clear and rosy complexion, red lips, and bright eyes, and fill you brim full of animal spirits. Hence the more Black Tonic you take the more good it will do you, and in a miraculously short time give you perfect health. It is the greatest constitutional blood and nerve remedy ever discovered. It will surprise you. It will dumbfound you. It will relieve any chronic disease almost instantaneously, and if persistently taken in a short time absolutely cure it; something never before accomplished in the history of medicine.

PRICE—1 Bottle $2.00.
3 Bottles $5.00.

For sale by all leading druggists.

Consultation free at our office.

BLACK TONIC MED. CO.
404 N. Third Street, St. Louis.

THE MAGIC WAND,

Held by The Only McNichol.

"Mother, I wish," said little Sue,
"That there were fairy elves, don't you?
We are so poor! It would be so nice
To go out shopping without the price.
To buy you a beautiful home, all told,
Exquisitely furnished in blue and gold,
With parlor and bed-room, dining-room, hall,
With a kitchen to match. In fact, I'd have all.

"A cosy corner, a fairy's nook,
Where you could sit with a lamp and book;
A folding bed, with quilts of down,
For you, to be the talk of the town;
A set of dishes of Flemish blue,
To garnish a buffet, tall and new;
A parlor, with carpets so soft and fine,
And pictures hung on a golden line."

"Well, Sue," said Joe, "you can get your wish,
From the parlor set to the smallest dish.
We'll fix our mother in state this fall,
From the grand entree to the tiny hall.
McNichol's the man with the magic wand,
He can do these things at a turn of hand.
His store is a reservoir of vast wealth,
To buy of him all you need is health.

"The health to keep up your payments; see!
Your burden of debt you'll still be free.
You want to show honesty, as we can,
To buy on Mac's installment plan.
You have not far to go or seek,
Just pay a small sum every week.
'Tis the easiest way, by hook or crook,
To go in Mac's installment book."

Every one knows in this age that to get a home you need only see

(Trade Mark) THE ONLY McNICHOL,
1015, 1022, 1024 Market St.

P. S.—If you want the finest goods, he has them. Furniture, carpets, clocks, pictures, cutlery, glassware, bedding, folding beds, baby carriages, table linen, refrigerators, gas, coal and oil stoves, ranges, etc. The lowest prices in town and the easiest terms. "He beats them all!"

THE ONLY McNICHOL.

LANGAN LIVERY CO.
Tel. 7545.
Fine carriages, lowest rates. Theater trips, $2.50. Thirty-fourth and Locust sts.

Burial Permits.

Mary Gertrude Ostendorf, 60 years, 3721 Cass; apoplexy.

Tillie Faller, 10 years, Rebekah Hospital; inflammation.

Theodore Quackenbush, 75 years, Poorhouse; hydrothorax.

James Mooney, 77 years, 2826 Rauschenbach; debility.

Angelie Capelli, 64 years, Baptist Hospital; pneumonia.

Catharine Newman, 63 years, 3534 North Eleventh; apoplexy.

Joseph Luebbers, 2 years, 1927 Mallinkrodt; remittent fever.

Cecelia Ward, 63 years, 3608 Laclede; brain fever.

George Needs, 1 year, 1236 North Tenth; convulsions.

Andrew M. Chrisholm, 84 years; 3724 Stoddard; cancer.

Mary R. Ianez, 1 year, 3745 Morgan; marasmus.

Matilda A. Reincohl, 52 years, 723 Shenandoah; heart disease.

Willie Dierkes, 8 years, 5300 South Grand; diphtheria.

Daniel McRory, 10 years, 2836 Cherokee; diphtheria.

Jennie Murphy, 7 years, 2811 Clarence; diphtheria.

Adam Zinckgraff, 74 years, Poor-house; pneumonia.

Martin B. Kehoe, 46 years, City Hospital; nephritis.

W. M. Walker, 3 years, 2943 California; diphtheria.

Anna Chladek, [illegible] years, 1327 South [illegible]; pneumonia.

[illegible]

BY 1,000 CHILDREN.

Choruses Will Be Sung at the Sunday-School Congress.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SESSION AT EXPOSITION MUSIC HALL.

The Biggest Event of the Year in Local Sunday-School Circles—Bishop Hennessy and Frs. Dalton and Hayden to Celebrate Their Silver Jubilees This Month—Religious News.

The annual Festival and Congress of the St. Louis Sunday-schools at Exposition Music Hall, next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening is the most important event of this year in Sunday-school circles. The grand choruses, which will represent every Sunday-school in the city have been thoroughly drilled, and they will take part in the song services. The Friday evening programme will begin with a song service by the chorus of 1,000 voices. Then will follow the recitation of the 19th psalm, and Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell will offer prayer. Rev. J. Henry George, pastor of First Congregational Church, will deliver an address on "The Sunday-schools the door of the church," and Mr. B. F. Jacobs of Chicago, President of the World's Second Sunday-School Convention, will also make an address on the office of the Sunday-School worker of the world, and his presence at the congress is heralded as a great honor. On Saturday afternoon, the primary classes will sing in chorus and will receive instructions from the most advanced exponents of primary work. On Saturday evening addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. W. W. Boyd, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, on "International Cooperation," and by Rev. Dr. Jesse Bowman Young, editor of the *Central Christian Advocate* on "St. Paul and the World in Which He Lived." Dr. Young will illustrate his lecture by stereopticon views.

Silver Jubilees.

Many St. Louis priests will go to Kansas City to attend the silver jubilee of Rev. Fr. Dalton on Nov. 27. Fr. Dalton is well-known in St. Louis, where he was ordained, and he has many friends among the St. Louis clergy. On the next day, Nov. 28, Bishop Hennessy of Wichita, Kan., will celebrate the silver jubilee of his ordination as a priest and some of the St. Louis clergy who will attend Fr. Dalton's anniversary will go to Wichita to witness the services in honor of Bishop Hennessy's jubilee. On Nov. 14, Fr. B. J. Hayden of Solomon City, Kan. will celebrate his silver jubilee, and Fr. Dalton will preach on the occasion. Bishop Hennessy and Frs. Dalton and Hayden were fellow students in the seminary at Milwaukee. A brother of Fr. Hayden, Rev. F. M. Hayden of Topeka, Kan., has been in the city for over a week receiving treatment for his eyes.

Good Counsel Mission.

A ten-days' mission will open next Sunday at the Church of Good Counsel, Eleventh and Destrehan streets. Solemn high mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock Sunday, with a sermon, and in the evening there will be services at 7:30 o'clock. The week day services will be at 7 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 o'clock p. m. At the latter there will be the rosary, benediction and sermon. The mission will be conducted by Rev. Frs. Valentine, Michael and Robert of the Passionist Order. Fr. Valentine will assist at confessions next Saturday night.

DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES.

Bank Robbers Shoot to Death a Wounded Companion.

LINCOLN CENTER, Kan., Nov. 13.—Three masked robbers made an attempt to rob the Sylvian State Bank at Sylvan Grove, fourteen miles west of here, yesterday afternoon. They rode into town on fast horses, and while one remained outside the other two entered the bank and covered the cashier and a citizen who was transacting some business at the desk with revolvers and compelled them to hold up their hands. The cashier was forced to turn over the money, after which the robbers left the building, and mounting their horses dashed down the street. As soon as they were outside the bank, the cashier seized his gun and took a shot at the fleeing robbers, wounding one so severely, that he fell to the ground. His companions pulled up and each sent several shots into their wounded companion's body, killing him instantly, after which they escaped. The dead robber is not known here. The bank has offered $200 reward for the capture of the robbers, dead alive. The bank officials refuse to state how much booty was secured.

COL. M'CALL DEAD.

Succumbed to Injuries Sustained by a Fall on the Ice.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13.—Col. John A. McCall, of opera fame, who fell on the ice and was paralyzed in Chicago a few years ago, died last night at Greensboro, N. C. Three daughters survive him, his wife having preceded him about eighteen months ago. The Misses Winifred and Angela, his daughters, are with the Richard Mansfield company now, and Miss Margaret is pursuing her studies at the Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro. Col. McCall has been living here very quietly for about a year with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Harry C. Martin. His body will be interred at Baltimore Wednesday morning.

Death of William Sturges.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—William Sturges of Chicago, the plaintiff in the famous Sturges-Farwell litigation, died last evening in the sanitarium here. In the death of Mr. Sturges is ended the career of a man whose fame as a financier was known in at least two continents, and whose life, full of strange vicissitudes, was mostly spent in enriching the men with whom he was still in litigation at his death. Mr. Sturges was twice married.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Charlotte Robinson Bell, daughter of the late Chief Justice Robinson of Kentucky, and herself one of the best known women in the state, died at Harrodsburg.

Elder B. B. Hamilton, who died at Upper Alton on Sunday, was one of the pioneer Baptist preachers of Illinois.

Capt. James H. Baldwin, a retired army officer of long and honorable record, died in Washington, D. C.

[illegible] D. Humphrey, an associate of J[illegible], died at Emporia, Kan.

[illegible] Wright, partner in Drexel, Morgan & [illegible] on a New York elevated train.

Skeleton of a Giant.

[illegible], Mich., Nov. 13.—There was un[illegible] on a farm near here a petrified skel[illegible] a human being. It was over 7 feet [illegible] remarkably well preserved. Some [illegible] declare it must have belonged to some [illegible] race and must be many hundred [illegible]ld. It will be sent to the State Uni[illegible] at Lansing.

The Conduit Extension.

[illegible] B. P. I. joint committee on City [illegible]ng met yesterday and after a lengthy [illegible]ment with regard to the proposed ex[illegible]sion of the St. Louis Underground Service [illegible] conduit, it was decided to obtain an [illegible]sion from City Counselor Marshall, on [illegible] subject of whether or not the board had [illegible]wer to grant the privileges solicited by [illegible] company.

Harris' Distillery Sold.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 13.—The W. S. Harris Distillery, one of the best plants in the state, has been purchased by Charles Lemmon, who until recently was President and partner of the Old Times Distillery Co.

MACK DEAD.

He Was Stabbed With a Chisel by Fred Holtaz.

Ferdinand Mack, the patternmaker, who was stabbed by Fred Holtaz with a chisel several weeks ago in the Laclede Car Shops, died at the City Hospital at 11:30 p. m., Monday. Before his death Mack made a statement to Deputy Coroner Albers to the effect that Holtaz shoved him in fun. Mack told him to desist, but Holtaz continued and Mack slapped him. Holtaz struck back with a chisel and Mack hit him with a board on the thigh. Then Holtaz drove the chisel into Mack's left breast. Holtaz gave himself up two weeks ago.

HAD NO CASE.

Government's Action Against the Schuleins Thrown Out of Court.

Seigfreid and Alfred Schulein of the late Siegfried Schulein Mercantile Co., who had been indicted by the Federal Grand-jury on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, were discharged in the United States District Court. The defense introduced no evidence. Judge Priest, after hearing the testimony offered by the Government, instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty.

Judge Priest took pains to say that the evidence introduced by the Government showed the charge of fraud to be wholly unfounded.

The charge was that the Schulein company accepted money on orders for goods, and thereafter failed to fill said orders.

TEACHERS COMMITTEE.

Number of Transfers and Appointments to Be Recommended.

The Teachers Committee of the School Board recommended the following transfers at its meeting: Miss Clara G. Jessup from the Roe School to the Chouteau School as third assistant, and Mrs. Sallie R. Barron from the Chouteau School to the Longfellow School as third assistant. The following appointments of teachers were recommended as third assistants, which will be acted on at the next meeting: Miss Anna M. Fout, Elleardsville School; Miss Anna M. Tehan, Franklin; Miss Anna E. Schoeferling, Blair; Miss Lydia A. Partenheimer, Blair; Miss Cora L. Henry, Lafayette; Miss Jeanie Chesley, Shaw; Miss Mary Bernertt, Penrose; Miss Elizabeth M. Crabb, Crow; Miss Caroline King, Adams; Miss Bertha M. Lebens, Washington; Miss Ella R. Mueller, Humboldt; Miss Addie A. Daly, Carroll; Miss Theresa J. Dungan, Irving; Miss Meta Rubenschuessel, Lowell; Miss Jean Fay, Grant; Miss Helen R. Rathbun, Dozier; Miss Marie A. Knight, Carondelet; Miss Julia Tracy, Charless; Miss Perdita J. Garbarino, Shepherd; Miss Margaret Todd, Stoddard; Miss Lillian H. Dunnica, Hodgen; Miss Mary E. La Chance, Jackson; Miss Mary Klein, Shepard; Mrs. Jessie R. Foster, Marquette; Mrs. Mollie E. Morgan, Bryan Hill; Mrs. Addie A. Roth, Crow; Mrs. Lucy K. Walker, Dodier; Mrs. Cecelia Myers, Hodgen; Mrs. Mary F. Rodan, Garfield; Mrs. Rose A. Tucker, Blair; Mrs. Georgie A. Bennett, Crow; Mrs. Jennie H. Hudson, Jefferson; Miss Emma Kayser, Pope; Mrs. Clara Lehman, Stoddard; Mrs. Maggie J. Lewis, Madison; Mrs. Francis Maginnis, Madison; Mrs. Mary Maloney, Douglass; Mrs. Meta D. Smith, Arlington; Mrs. Hattie I. Wannall, Riddick; Miss Eugenia J. Rucker, Webster; Miss Genevieve L. Rucker, Webster; Miss Alamanda Trautman, Garfield.

Principals were instructed not to exclude any non-resident pupil now in the schools, and if any additional ones apply, to treat them as non-residents. Further instructions will come later.

LOTS OF FUN.

But Only $10 Worth of Fire in a Lindell Avenue Residence.

Sabbath morning is the only one in the week that Mr. John Lyon of 3546 Lindell avenue really enjoys sleeping. Last Sunday morning at 6 o'clock he was rudely awakened by a despairing cry of "fire."

Mr. Lyon arose and instituted a quiet search for the flames and incidentally discovered that his wife had already left the house to send a message to Chief Lindsay that the place was on fire. In her haste Mrs. Lyon mistook her husband's slippers for her own dainty ones and donned his silk hat, believing that it was the sweet little poem of flowers and ribbons that she had purchased at the milliner's the day before. Her husband's overcoat was also appropriated and with this somewhat startling apparel she started out on her mission to solicit the aid of the Fire Department. She rushed down Lindell avenue to Olive street and there succeeded in getting an alarm turned in. If the fire laddies had been artists they might have made a world-wide reputation. There were studies in all attitudes. One graceful young woman was leaping about on the cornices of the third story of the house like a gazelle jumping from crag to crag on the Alps, and stately Mrs. Heuser, who owns the house, was industriously guiding the nozzle of a garden hose toward a malicious little flame that ever and anon darted its forked tongue like a venomous snake from the kitchen window. One nervous woman on the other side of the street was moving her belongings from the house, and Mr. Lyon was busily engaged in trying to trace the source of the rumor that the Grand avenue bridge was on fire. He missed his hat and overcoat and slippers and informed an officer that the house had been set on fire by robbers. The policeman, acting upon the information, in a short time had located the articles on Mrs. Lyons, except the slippers, one of which she had lost in a cable slot, while the other had got tangled up in an engine wheel. The plug hat was also badly demolished. Aside from the loss of Lyons' articles, the loss from the fire was about $10.

Furniture Board of Trade.

The St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade held its annual meeting at 720 North Fourth street, and discussed various subjects which were of interest to the trade. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President L. T. Kregel; First Vice-President, Jacob Kaiser; Second Vice-President, J. H. Crane; Secretary, George T. Parker; Treasurer, C. J. Kostuba; Executive Committee, R. E. Lasher, James A. Reardon, J. H. Conrades, N. H. Foster, H. N. Davis, E. E. Koken, F. W. Hanpeter, O. Vornbrock.

A number of papers were read and the balance of the time was consumed in the discussion of the Torrey bankruptcy bill.

Supper Given by a Count.

M. Alex. Hadik, said to be a Bulgarian Count, gave a supper to friends Monday evening in one of the private dining-rooms of the Planters'. He was one of the figures of Newport society last season. His entertainments there were widely commented upon for their elegance.

Harvest Excursions.

Nov. 20, Dec. 4 and 18 the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company will sell round trip tickets to all points in Missouri south of Boonville, and to Kansas and Texas points at very low rates. For particulars apply at ticket office, 103 North Broadway, or Broadway Station, St. Louis, Mo.

The Burglar Fled.

At 6:30 this morning a burglar effected an entrance into the rear, or living apartments of Angelica's furnishing store, 114 North Ninth street. He was discovered by a servant before he suceeded in doing any business, and made his escape.

Mothers Will Find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children; 25c a bottle.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met and discussed the question of daily removal of garbage from Union Market during the winter season, but came to no decision. The weekly report of the sanitary officer showed that forty-two cases of diphtheria had been reported last week.

The unusual number of weddings at this season of the year will create a big demand for stoves. The right thing in the right place is a Buck's Brilliant Stove or Range.

GREAT UNKNOWN.

Judge Claiborne's Friend, Ed Sullivan, Still a Mystery.

THE SHERIFFS UNABLE TO LOCATE THE MISSING BONDSMAN.

Plenty of Ed Sullivan's, But All Deny Being Judge Claiborne's Old Acquaintance—Liebenow's Attorney Claims His Client Was in Reach When His Bond Was Declared Forfeited—A Strange Case.

While the identity of Edward Sullivan, the man whom Judge Claiborne accepted as a bondsman for William Liebenow, who was arrested on a charge of having stolen a dozen packs of cards and some fine perfumery form the Hopkins-Weller Drug Co., remains a mystery, several other Edward Sullivans are getting credit for being the man. Each and every one of them, however, when seen by a "Post-Dispatch" reporter denied absolutely any knowledge of the case, or that they ever went on any one's bond in Judge Claiborne's Court. That so well-known an Edward Sullivan as Judge Claiborne's acquaintance should have so completely disappeared is indeed most strange.

Chief Deputy Sheriff Larry Kickham, who had charge of search for the missing bondsman, is unable to explain the mystery. In speaking on the case he said:

"I remember that there was something said about this man Sullivan being a member of the City Council, and looked it up and found that it was not so. When we don't know a person's address I generally ask the Judge or the Prosecuting Attorney, or any one that I think may know; but I don't remember whether I asked any one about this case or not. When we return a bondsman twice 'not found,' it is the same as a personal service, and we can proceed to collect the judgment the same as if he had been found. When a bond is forfeited a scire facias is issued. If the Sheriff returns this marked 'not found' an alias scire ficias is issued. If this is returned by the Sheriff marked 'not found,' the records are looked up and any property that is found in the bondsman's name can be levied on to pay the bond. In this case if they had wanted to follow up the case and issue an alias scire ficias, and we had returned it 'not found,' we could then have proceeded to satisfy the bond if the bondsman was worth it, and if he was not finding him would do no good."

LIEBENOW'S ATTORNEY TALKS.

Col. John I. Martin, Liebenow's attorney, attempts to explain the case and how it happened that the matter was dropped in the following manner:

"I don't remember," he says, "whether Liebenow was in court when the case was called the first time or not, but I think he was. He was in court, however, or in my office where I could produce him on the day the bond was forfeited. I believe, if my memory serves me right, he was in the court room. I had a case in the Criminal Court and had Liebenow's case passed down. When I got into the Criminal Court the case was just commencing. Judge Krum was in the case also, and I was detained. When I got back to the Court of Criminal Correction I found that Liebenow's case had come up and that the bond had been forfeited. I made a statement to the Judge in open court of the facts and he subsequently set the forfeiture aside, and the case was continued generally. The court has the right to do that, you know."

Mr. Martin was informed that the case was nolle prosequied, and he said he had forgotten.

As to Mr. Martin making such a statement in court as that referred to, Prosecutor Dierkes says he has no remembrance. Mr. Martin, however, says he is sure he made such a statement. He says:

"I don't remember whether Mr. Dierkes was in court or not, but I came into court shortly before it adjourned and asked that the forfeiture be set aside, at the same time giving my reasons."

"If your client was in court," Mr. Martin was asked by Mr. Dierkes, "why did he not answer when the case was called?"

"I don't know. He ought to have been there and when called notified me. That's the way I have things done."

"Do you know how the case came to be nolle prosequied?" was asked Mr. Martin.

"I do not. I only know it was."

"Did you ask the court to have it done?"

"I might have done so," replied Attorney Martin. "One thing I do know, and that is that I got my fee in the case."

HAMPTON'S REPORT.

Recommendations Made by the United States Railroad Commissioner.

Hon. Wade Hampton, United States Commissioner of Railroads, has made his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior for the year ending June 30. The report is very complete, and after dealing with the causes of the falling off in the net earnings of the railroads of the United States, he notes the fact that notwithstanding the general depression the Union Pacific, which includes the Kansas Pacific, is the only one of the bonded roads which passed into the hands of a receiver. In concluding his report the Commissioner says: "The recent Pullman strike furnished a powerful argument in favor of the right of the Government at all times to control the carrying of mails and to enforce the provisions of the interstate commerce law." He recommends that Congress take into consideration the propriety of creating a national board of railway arbitration, to whom all questions in dispute in railway matters between employer and employes should be submitted, and whose decision in respect to all questions submitted shall be final.

Half Fare for Clergymen.

A special meeting of the Western Passenger Association will be held Wednesday to consider the question of half-fare tickets for the clergy. It is proposed that all applications for half fare shall be made to a committee of the Western lines. The Burlington objects to this arrangement on the ground that it entails too much extra work on the passenger department.

De Armond's Seat to Be Contested.

The seat of D. A. De Armond, returned as elected to represent the Sixth Missouri District in Congress, will probably be contested by his Republican opponent, Lewis. Col. D. P. Dyer has already given an opinion that there is a ground for contest, and will in all probability be retained to prosecute it. Col. Dyer said with reference to the subject:

"I received from Clinton, Mo., a letter stating that De Armond had been declared elected by 54 votes, but that between 300 and 400 ballots that should have been counted for Lewis had been rejected."

Death of Lorenzo Capelli.

Lorenzo Capelli, a prominent Italian of Denver, Colo., and formerly Italian Consul at that place, died Monday morning from the effects of a severe attack of pneumonia, at 5090 Ridge avenue, the residence of his brother, Charles Capelli, a well-known and wealthy Italian of this city. Deceased leaves a widow and several children, as well a host of friends, to mourn his loss. His remains were shipped to Denver Monday night, accompanied by the brother and family of the deceased.

Enticed and Robbed.

At 8 p. m. Monday Fannie Russell, a disreputable colored woman, was arrested by Officer O'Donnell of 416 South Sixth street, on complaint of Thomas Jones, a stranger in the city, who is stopping at 810 South Second street. Jones complained that he was enticed into the Russell woman's house and robbed of $70. When Fannie was searched $50 was found in her possession.

The Cook Gang's Work.

Post-office Inspector Joe P. Johnson has been notified by Louis H. McDermott, Postmaster at McDermott, I. T., that four of the Cook gang entered his store on Nov. 2 and stole $15.55 in postal funds and $300 worth of merchandise.

Nugent's Special Bargains

IN SEASONABLE GOODS

Blankets.

It will pay you to read these items:

- **79** CENTS—10-4 Silver Gray Blankets, soft and warm, worth $1.00 pair.
- **$2.87** 10x4 White Blankets, pure wool filling, good quality and heavy, worth $3.75 pair.
- **$3.66** 10x4 Scarlet or White Blankets, strictly all wool, heavy and very fine quality, regular price $5 pair.
- **$4.97** Large All-Wool California Blankets, in white, extra fine, with rich Jaquard borders, worth $6.50 pair.
- **$7.78** Extra large All-Wool California Blankets, in white or scarlet, superfine quality, very heavy, with handsome borders, regular price $10.50 pair.
- **$1.27** Full size Satine Comforts, very heavy and pure white cotton filling, worth $1.75 each.
- **$2.98** Full size Elderdown Comforts, with figured satine covering, worth $4 each.

Lap Robes and Horse Blankets.

- **$1.98** Full size Fancy Gray Plush Lap Robes, Good quality; Worth $3.00.
- **$2.85** Double Plush Lap Robes, in rich assorted colors and very warm; Regular price $4.
- **$4.25** Fine Double Plush Lap Robes, in new choice colors on one side, black on the other; worth $6.00.
- **$5.85** Extra large Double Plush Lap Robes, superfine, all new colors, very heavy and serviceable, worth $8.00.
- **89** CENTS—Full size Horse Blankets, strong and serviceable for stable use; regular price $1.35.
- **$1.50** Full size Stable Blankets, with Surcingle attachments, very durable; worth $2.00.
- **$1.99** Large size Square Blankets, for street use, very warm, all dark plaids; worth $3.00.

New Lace and Silk Curtains

Just received and never before shown in St. Louis.

Egyptian Frill Curtains in the latest novelties, special value at

$4.75, $6.25, $7.50 and $8.50 pair

Novelty Nottingham Lace Curtains in patterns and designs never before shown; must be seen to be appreciated; special value at

$2.78, $3.38, $3.89, $4.47, $4.67, $4.98 and $5.19 pair.

Irish Point Lace Curtains in point d'esprit patterns, our own direct importation; special value at

$7.96, $8.78, $9.48, $10.96 and $13.75 pair.

Real Brussels Lace Curtains in light and heavy effects and come in a variety of beautiful patterns; special value at

$8.50, $10.95, $12.00, $13.00 and $19.50 pair.

Special This Week

1,640 pairs of Nottingham and Scotch Lace Curtains in a large assortment of patterns, this week at

$1.47 pair; worth $2.50 pair

Burmese Silk Curtains in all the latest colors and designs, with deep knotted and ruffled silk fringes, and come in strong and delicate colors; special value at

$11.48 and $14.47 pair

Snowflake Curtains with silk cross stripes, very pretty, colors yellow, pink, old rose and lemon, extra value at

$6.50 pair

Special Sale Hand-Made French Underwear

At Much Less Than Regular Prices.

Hand-Embroidered French Gowns.

- Regular $1.39 Gowns for .... 98 Cents
- Regular $1.89 Gowns for .... $1.35 Each
- Regular $2.25 Gowns for .... $1.79 Each
- Regular $3 Gowns for .... $2.35 Each
- Regular $4 Gowns for .... $2.98 Each

Hand-Embroidered French Skirts.

- Regular $1.25 Skirts for .... 98 Cents
- Regular $1.50 Skirts for .... $1.19 Each

Hand-Embroidered French Chemise.

- Regular 75-cent Chemise for .... 59 Cents
- Regular $1.25 Chemise for ...... $1.19 Each
- Regular $1.89 Chemise for ...... $1.35 Each
- Regular $2.75 Chemise for ...... $1.98 Each
- Regular $3.00 Chemise for ..... $2.35 Each

Hand-Embroidered Corset Covers.

- Regular $2.25 Covers for .... $1.89 Each
- Regular $3.50 Covers for .... $2.59 Each

Hand-Embroidered French Drawers.

- Regular 90-cent Drawers for .... 69 Cents
- Regular $1.75 Drawers for .... $1.35 Pair
- Regular $2.00 Drawers for .... $1.59 Pair

Laces and Embroideries.

- **26** CENTS—83 pieces All-Silk Black Bourdon Laces, 6 inches wide, worth 43c per yard.
- **41** CENTS—19 pieces All-Silk Black Bourdon Laces, 9 inches wide, usually sold at 78c yard.
- **22** CENTS—743 yards Embroidered Cambric Flouncing, 13 inches wide, elegant goods for skirts, worth 33c per yard.

Hosiery.

- **21** CENTS—Men's imported English Merino Half-Hose, with high spliced heels and double soles; regular 35c goods.
- **37** CENTS—Ladies' imported English Black Cashmere Hose, with high spliced heels and double soles; our regular 50c quality.

Children's genuine C. G. French, 7x1 ribbed Black Wool Hose; at these prices they are dirt cheap:

Sizes	7½	8	8½	9
Prices	53c	58c	63c	68c

Ribbons.

Bargains This Week.

- **4** CENTS—A lot of Black Satin Edge Gros Grain Ribbons, all silk, in width Nos. 4, 5 and 7; worth 7c, 9c and 11c yard.
- **32** CENTS YARD—Double Satin Ribbons, No. 22, in a splendid quality, all the best colors, equal to any 40c ribbon shown in the city.

Ladies' Equestrian Tights

$1.83 25 dozen Ladies' Equestrian Tights, all wool, black, extre fine quality, regular price $2.50 pair.

"THE BEST IS, AYE, THE CHEAPEST." AVOID IMITATIONS OF AND SUBSTITUTES FOR

SAPOLIO

THE LEADING AND EXPERT SPECIALIST.

DR. OLIN D. WHITTIER.

ADVICE FREE, Call or Write. (Office Hours, 9 to 1 and 3 to 8. Sunday, 10 to 12.) 514 Washington Av., St. Louis, Mo. (Established in 1860.) Specialist in

NERVOUS DEBILITY Lost Manhood, Exhausting Drains, Organic Weakness, from Indiscretion, Excess or Indulgence, producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight, Dark Circles, Self Distrust, Defective Memory, Pimples, Loss of Ambition, Lack of Energy, Tire Easily, Gloominess, Despondency, Melancholy, Backache, Unfitness to Marry, etc., treated with success and fully restored. Blank 1 and Dictionary sealed, FREE, explains.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, Cures for Life, Blood Poison and Taints, affecting the Body, Nose, Throat, Skin an Bones, Mucous patches in mouth, Scrofula, Eczema, Acne, Warty Growths, Herpes, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Piles, etc. Blank 2 and Dictionary sealed, FREE, explains.

URINARY AND BLADDER Ailments, as Painful, Difficult, Too Frequent, Milky or Bloody Urine, and private matters relating to Urinary Passage, promptly cured. Blank 3 and Dictionary sealed, FREE, explains

MEN'S SPECIAL SURGERY, whether congential or acquired, successfully attended to.

UNION STATION SQUABBLE.

Ramsey's Proposition to Widen Market Street Causes McMath to Smile.

The building of the proposed Clark avenue bridge bids fair to develop into a game of "diamond cut diamond" between the municipal authorities and the officials of the Terminal Railway Association, in which, so far, the city appears to have reversed the position which it usually takes in contests with corporations, and for once seems to be holding the trump cards. It remains to be seen how they will be played.

President M'Math of the Board of Public Improvements recently evolved a plan to build the proposed bridge over the tracks of the Terminal Association lines on Clark avenue. Under ordinance the association is obliged to contribute $150,000 towards the erection of the bridge. President M'Math proposes to use some $3,000 of public money to start the erection of the bridge and to levy on the railroad for its contribution to carry it to a finish.

General Manager Ramsey of the Terminal Association does not dispute the fact Mr. [illegible] good one—as far as the city is concerned—but he thinks that the enforcement of the terms of the ordinance at the present time, just when the association has finished the new Station at a cost of $6,500,000, is 'rubbing it in." He suggests that the most sensible thing to do would be to widen Market steet, and says that to do this would obviate the necessity of a bridge.

Mr. McMath was attending a board committee meeting when a reporter informed him of Mr. Ramsey's views. The news caused him to smile audibly and he winked his other eye at Maj. Murphy as he replied: "Two sections of the ordinance giving the Terminal Association the franchise for building the depot contain clauses to the effect that it shall give the city a $200,000 bond to build the depot according to certain specified conditions and another clause obliges it to give another bond for $200,000 as security for its contribution of $150,000 towards the erection of the proposed Clark avenue bridge. These bonds were to represent the full legal damages, payable to the city for any failure to comply with the conditions under which the franchise was granted.

"One clause in the franchise specified that the station was to stand forty feet back from the building line of Market street. This clause has been violated, hence the association owes the city $200,000. This can be collected and used for widening Market street. Then there is the $150,000 towards building the bridge, which makes the association indebted to the city in $350,000. The new station has not been approved or accepted by the board as yet."

As a matter of fact the enforcement of the terms of the franchise rests in a great measure with the Municipal Assembly. It can order the collection made or can pass another ordinance abrogating certain terms in the original ordinance which have not been complied with."

Manager Ramsey was told of the view which Mr. McMath took of his proposition. He refused to say whether the association would contribute the $150,000 towards the widening of Market street, instead of building the Clark avenue bridge, or to discuss the matter in any form.

"We have done a good deal," he said, "and if Mr. McMath takes that view of the situation and of our future obligations, why"—and with a significant shrug of the shoulders the interview was terminated.

CLAIMS SHE ROBBED HIM.——At 1:30 a. m. Jennie Smith, a disreputable woman, was arrested at 312 Sixth street by Officer Dalton of the Central District on the charge of stealing $2 from Paul Anders of 523 Market street.

ABOUT TOWN.

FIRE ON RUTGER STREET.——Fire in a shed in the rear of 1025 Rutger street at an early hour damaged the property to the extent of $15.

PROF. SNOW'S LECTURE.——Prof. Marshall S. Snow delivered a stereopticon lecture at Memorial Hall, Nineteenth and Locust streets. He chose as his topic, "The Great Church of St. Mark, Venice," and brought out many interesting historical facts concerning the ancient cathedral.

THE CITY MUST PAY.——The trial of the case of Chas. Green vs the City of St. Louis, an action to recover commissions for negotiating the sale of the old City Hall property in the spring of 1893, resulted in a judgment Monday for Green for $13,320.42 in Judge Valliant's court.

AN ATTACHMENT SUIT.——The Continental Bank of this city began attachment proceedings in the Circuit Court against the St. Louis Flour Co., an East St. Louis concern, to recover $19,312.34. The demand is based on a judgment obtained in St. Clair County, Ill. St. Louis parties were garnished.

MULLANPHY BOARD.——The Mullanphy Board met and accepted the resignation of Max Russack, the member from the Twelfth Congressional District who had moved into another district. It was decided not to employ special counsel except at the request of the City Counselor. The Secretary's report was read and the session adjourned.

FATHER AGAINST SON.——Nicholas O. Nolte, aged 14 years, was arrested Monday by the police upon the complaint of his father, Henry Nolte, who resides at No. 1326 North Tenth street. The parent charged that the boy was incorrigible and ran away from home. The boy claimed that his father, aided by his step-mother, beat him. The authorities are investigating.

REWARDS FOR ROBBERS.——Post-office Inspector Johnston has received from Washington notices of rewards for the arrest and conviction of robbers of railway mail cars, or other mail conveyances, or post-offices. Standing rewards, ranging from $100 to $500, are offered for the conviction of persons who break into and rob post-offices. The reward depends upon the amount stolen.

SENT TO ST. ANN'S.——Mrs. Mary Dawes, living on the second floor at 915 North Eighteenth street, reported to the police Monday that a woman named Mrs. M. J. Cahill, who said she resided with Mr. and Mrs. J. Neiderlich of 1419 North Clarey street, induced her to keep a 6-weeks-old boy for her, promising to pay $10 a month for the child's care. Mrs. Dawes said the mother visited the child frequently until two weeks ago. Mrs. Dawes learned from the Neiderlich's that Mrs. Cahill boarded with them until two weeks ago, when she said she was going to Memphis, Tenn. The child was sent to St. Ann's.

CONFIDENCE MEN CAPTURED.——When Geo. French, alias Dennis Ahearn, and George Kerns solicited a subscription for the benefit of the Iron Moulders and Finishers' Relief Association, in the office of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association on Monday, Officer Fehling was summoned and he arrested them on suspicion of being confidence men: French broke away and as he had been the spokesman, Fehling released Kerns in order to catch him, which he did. French had in his possession a subscription book, containing an itemized account of donations from various firms.

A DESERTED BABE.——James Walsh of 1231 North Eleventh street and E. Williams and Robert Gadd of 1514 North Eleventh street found a girl baby Monday. She was wrapped in common clothing and was blue with cold. Pinned to the clothes was a note addressed to the Sisters of St. Ann's asylum, asking them to care for the child, which the mother asked to be named Irene. The infant was removed to St. Ann's.

THE PHILOMATHIAN SOCIETY.——The Philomathian Literary and Dramatic Societies will meet to-night at Rev. Fr. James Bourke's residence, No. 2201 North Eleventh street, to arrange for the winter meetings and begin rehearsals for Thanksgiving eve, when an operatic production will be presented at St. Michael's Hall, Eleventh and Benton streets. After the entertainment there will be a reunion, hop and promenade concert.

Taken to the Pen.

The following prisoners were taken to Jefferson City by Deputy Sheriff Skidmore to serve terms of two years each in the Penitentiary: William Docis and Vernal Schmidt, larceny; Thomas Haynes, robbery; James Quinn, Henry Quinlan and Vernal Williams, burglary and larceny.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LEGAL.

SALE OF ACCOUNTS.—By virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, made in the case of Gustave Popendick vs. Ernst Beyer, I, the undersigned receiver of the firm of Beyer & Popendick, will on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1894,

between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., at the East front door of the Court-house in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following accounts in my hands as receiver of, and in favor of said firm, said claims being against the persons and firms hereinafter named, to-wit: Thomas Maxwell, $3.70; H. Hardia & Co., $35.13; H. Kramer & Co., $4.01; C. G. Wright, $52.25; Arnold Kulaze, $1.30; Esselbrugge Mercantile Co., $1.20; Fred Benghardt, $1.20; Fred Freaver, $1.20; Deppel, 60 cents; H. Kramer, $3.58; F. H. Boerding, $1.30; H. Wibing & Bro., $2.55; John Wall & Bro., $2.15; H. N. Schuster, $2.80; John C. Loss, $35.98; Michael Foerstel, $31.14; H. J. Zeizer, $10.05; Mrs. Brinkoff, $2.94.
2200 OTTO BRINKMEYER, Receiver.

SALE of Haydock Brothers' Carriage Factory—Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, I will, on the

17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1894,

at 12 m., offer for cash at the east front door of the Court-house in said city, to the highest bidder, all my right, title and interest as assignee of William T. Haydock, doing business as Haydock Bros., in and to the six-story factory building and leasehold upon which the same is situated, fronting 140 feet on Thirteenth street, 333 feet on Papin street and 140 feet on Fourteenth street, bounded south by an alley, west by Fourteenth street, north by Papin street and east by Thirteenth street. Said sale to be subject to the approval of said Circuit Court. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned. H. M. POLLARD,
2198 Assignee of W. T. Haydock.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S SALE IN PARTITION—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, made on the 30th day of October, 1894, in cause No. 95,872 pending in room 5, wherein Sarah A. Gorman and Thomas Gorman, her husband, are plaintiffs, and Emma J. Williams, Kate Williams, Maggie K. Williams, Lucy G. Ball, William C. Rickets, Alfreda D. Berill and Frank Berill, her husband, Ella H. Wadsworth and William Wadsworth her husband, Mary A. Flucke and Homer Flucke, her husband, are defendants, the undersigned special commissioner will, on

SATURDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1894,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon at the east front door of the Court-house in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders for cash, the following described lots, tracts or parcels of land, lying, being and situate in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit:

First. Lot number twenty-one (21) in block number (12) of Gabriels S. Choteau's subdivision and in block number twenty-two hundred and forty-one (2241) of the said city of St. Louis, containing a front of thirty (30) feet on the north line of Adams street by a depth northwardly of one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the south line of an alley fifteen (15) feet wide; bounded north by said alley, south by Adams street, east by an alley fifteen (15) wide and west by lot number twenty-two (22) of said block and addition. It being the same property acquired by Cyntharilla Williams from Daniel J. Riley and wife by a deed dated May 20, 1885, of record in book 758, page 188, of the office of the Recorder of Deeds of said city:

Second. A certain lot of ground in block number three hundred and fifteen (315) of the City of St. Louis, beginning at a point eighty-three (83) feet from the east line of Broadway, thence running eastwardly along the north line of Benton street, eighteen (18) feet and six (6) inches more or less to a point, thence running northwardly eighty (80) feet more or less to a point, thence westwardly eighteen (18) feet six (6) inches more or less to a point, thence running southwardly eighty (80) feet more or less to the place of beginning. Being the same real estate acquired by Cyntharilla Williams, from William Burden and wife by deed dated April 11, 1883, of record in Book 702, page 53, of the Office of the Recorder of Deeds of said city.

The sale will be subject to the approval of the Circuit Court. MOSES N. SALE, Special Commissioner.

J. R. KINEALY AND L. A. MCGINNESS, SALE & SALE, Attorneys. 2147

ESTATE of John B. Pfeffer, Sr., Deceased—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of John B. Pfeffer, Sr., deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis on the 22d day of October, 1894.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Dated this 22d day of October, 1894.
WILLIAM M. KORHAMMER, Administrator.
2092

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Hadassah C. Shultz, deceased, that I, the undersigned, Administrator of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of December next.
CHAUNCEY F. SHULTZ,
Administrator of the Estate of Hadassah C. Shultz, Deceased.
St. Louis, October 22, 1894. 1990

ASSIGNMENT of Tamme & Bonner—The undersigned, assignee of Tamme & Bonner, being satisfied that it is no longer advantageous to the creditors of his assignors to keep the assignment open, hereby gives notice that on Wednesday, the 12th day of December, 1894, he will file his final report in the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, and apply for a discharge from his trust.
Oct. 27, 1894. ADAM WEBER, Assignee.
H. A. LOEVY, Attorney for Assignee, Room 718 Rialto Building. 2093

NOTICE of Final Settlement.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Mary Jane Warlop, deceased, that I, the undersigned administrator of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the 1st Monday of December next.
JOHN CALLAGHAN,
Administrator of the estate of Mary Jane Warlop, deceased.
St. Louis, Oct. 23, 1894. 1991

NOTICE of Final Settlement—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of John B. Stadelmann, deceased, that I, the undersigned administrator of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of December next.
LOUIS C. STADELMANN,
Administrator of John B. Stadelmann, Deceased.
St. Louis, Oct. 20, 1894. [illegible]

LEGAL.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of J. A. Campbell & Co., that at on Monday, Dec. 17th, 1894, at the opening of the Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, in room No. 5, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, I shall apply to said court for a discharge from my trust as assignee of said J. A. Campbell & Co.
Oct. 29, 1894.
JAMES FENTRESS, Assignee.
HARVEY & HILL, Attorneys for Assignee. 2091

ESTATE of Gottlieb W. Harting, Deceased—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Gottlieb W. Harting, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, on the 24th day of October, 1894.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Dated, this 24th day of October, 1894.
2188 FRIEDERIKA HARTING, Executrix.

TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED:

Take notice, that the undersigned, executrix of the will of Susanna Barry, deceased, will, at the next December term of the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city, on the first Monday of December next, apply to said court for leave to resign the office and trust of executrix as aforesaid. Dated St. Louis, October 30, 1894. MARY BARRY,
2100 Administratrix of Susanna Barry, Deceased.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Anna M. Ackerman, deceased, that I, the undersigned administrator of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of December next.
WILLIAM MASTERBROOK, Administrator.
St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1894. 2097

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue and authority of an alias execution, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1894, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Philip Roeder, plaintiff, and against Charles H. Gleason, John P. Hermann, Jr., copartners as Charles H. Gleason & Co., defendants, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the defendants above named, of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to-wit:

A lot in city block 2,133 of the city of St. Louis, fronting 75 feet on the south line of Henrietta street by a depth of 134 feet 7½ inches along the west line of Ohio street, to the north line of a public alley, being the east 25 feet of lot 23 and all of lot 24 of G. Maguire's subdivision of said city block, also in city block 2,134, the whole of lot 25 of G. Maguire's subdivision of said city block, fronting 37 feet along the west line of Ohio street by a depth of 120 feet, along the north line of Henrietta street to the east line of a public alley, and I will, on

SATURDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1894,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above-named defendants, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.
PATRICK M. STAED,
Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 26, 1894. 2024

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue and authority of an alias execution, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1894, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Hodges Bro. & Pommer, plaintiffs, and against Margaret Brackett, defendant, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the defendant above named, of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to-wit:

A lot of ground with three-story building thereon in city block 1883, block 3 of D. D. Page's third western addition, beginning at the extreme western point of said block, at the intersection of the north line of Easton avenue with south line of Cozzens avenue, thence running eastwardly with the north line of Easton avenue 111 feet 8 inches, to the prolongation of the east line of the gutter on the east side of said three-story brick building; thence northwardly with the east line of said gutter, being 5 inches east of the east face of the brick wall of said building, 48 feet 9½ inches eastwardly from the place of beginning; thence westwardly with the said last mentioned line 100 feet 9½ inches to the place of beginning, and I will, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1894,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above-named defendant, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.
PATRICK M. STAED,
Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 22, 1894. 1988

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue and authority of an alias general and special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1894, of said court, and to me directed, wherein American Press Brick Company is plaintiff and William H. Wilson, Nathaniel R. Irwin, Martrom D. Lewis, George Voelker, Benjamin C. Patterson, Robert R. Stinde and E. L. Squires are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the mechanic's lien, on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: Being 25 feet of lot No. 4 subdivision of lot or block 44 of Clay's old orchard tract and in city block 4441 of City of St. Louis; beginning on the south line of Natural Bridge road, 30 feet west of east line of said lot No. 4, thence running westwardly along the south line of said Natural Bridge road 25 feet, thence southwardly on a line parallel with the eastern line of said lot No. 4, a distance of 190 feet, thence east and parallel with the south line of said Natural Bridge road, 25 feet to the west line of a lot now or formerly of Oliver B. Walton, thence along the west line of lot (now or formerly of Oliver B. Walton), in a northerly direction, a distance of 190 feet to the place of beginning, together with the improvements thereon; and I will, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1894,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the East front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution and costs. PATRICK M. STAED,
Sheriff City of St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. [illegible], 1894. [illegible]

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO.
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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Sunday.............From Newsboys 5 Cents
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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—"Aladdin, Jr."
OLYMPIC—Robert Mantell.
THE HAGAN—"A Summer Blizzard."
POPE'S—Continuous Show.
HAVLIN'S—"Finnigan's Ball."
STANDARD—Fields & Hanson's Drawing Cards.

MATINEES TO-MORROW.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—"Aladdin, Jr."
OLYMPIC—Robert Mantell.
THE HAGAN—"A Summer Blizzard."
POPE'S—Continuous Show.

OPEN all the ballot boxes.

LABOR COMMISSIONER WRIGHT seems to have done his best to atone for that Pullman pass.

THE results of a campaign of apology and explanation are more apologies and explanations.

THE people view the anti-McKinley fight in Republican ranks with complacency.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND does not think that tariff reform had anything to do with it. What does he think about Olney?

IN his eagerness to slap Cleveland for Democracy's mishap, Editor Watterson should not neglect to jab Gorman now and then.

It is to be hoped that the Washington barnacles will accept Congressman Dockery's return as a signal to "git." The general apathy did not extend to barnacleism.

The China-Japan war appears to be reduced to a mere case of stand and deliver. The Chinese have thrown up their hands.

The Republicans seem to be divided in sentiment, one faction insisting on resuming the policy of robbery and the other on giving the country a brief rest.

THE St. Louis railroads may take notice that the St. Louis Merchants will not be satisfied until they are given equal advantages with other merchants in St. Louis territory.

An Arkansas woman frightened two robbers away from her home by screaming as she shot at them with a revolver. She was a sensible woman. No woman should neglect to scream when she shoots at a robber.

The fact that the report of another issue of bonds comes from Wall Street gives it credibility. It is generally believed that Wall Street is in the counsels of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury.

THERE is nothing presidential in the result for Mr. Reed or Mr. Harrison. Mr. McKinley made a speech that was inferior to their productions, but he traveled all over the country with it and exerted himself more than did either of his rivals. The Ohio man worked hard, and he should get the benefit of his labors.

The power of the States to regulate railroad rates within a reasonable limit has been affirmed by Justice Brewer, who has decided that the Nebraska maximum rate law is constitutional. He holds, however, that the reduction of rates is exorbitant and thus the railroads are assured protection from rate regulation which they can show to be unreasonable. The reasonableness of the rates is the only question to be determined in the enforcement of the rate-fixing laws.

IT is a happy combination of circumstances which puts the United States Government forward as a mediator of peace between China and Japan. It draws a sharp contrast between the attitude of this country and the attitude of European nations towards our Asiatic neighbors. The interference contemplated by the Europeans was a warlike interference with a division of the spoils in view. In assuming the role of peacemaker by arbitration our Government illustrates the mission of the great American Republic in the march of civilization.

SCHOOL DIRECTOR DIECKMAN shows the right spirit in declaring that the Teachers Committee of the School Board should take up the matter of non-resident pupils and continue the investigation instituted by President Brockman. He is undoubtedly right in declaring that the curatorship covers a multitude of frauds. But securing tuition from all non-resident pupils does not embrace the whole duty of the School Board. Room for St. Louis children is more important than the tuition pittance. There is no room for non-residents in over-crowded schools.

AMID the general rejoicing and congratulation over the launching of the great steamship St. Louis there is occasion for sorrow in the reflection that the event of the launching of an American liner made by American workmen with American materials should be so notable. The assemblage which gathered in the Cramp shipyard, the celebration and the speech-making suggest a volume of condemnation for the Chinese policy which has driven American bottoms from the high seas. The event has little importance, except in so far as it promotes the policy of free ships and freer trade.

LOCAL ELECTION REFORM.

The suggestions of the "Post-Dispatch" concerning the reform of the registration system of this city are indorsed by Recorder of Voters Higgins, whose practical experience with the present system enables him to speak with authority.

Mr. Higgins declares that a thorough overhauling of our election laws is necessary to prevent fraud and corruption, for which the maximum opportunity is now presented. He heartily seconds the "Post-Dispatch's" suggestion that a new registration should be made for every election; that the old books should be destroyed, and that the registration should be a precinct registration. He pledges himself to support the amendment of the election laws by the Legislature as follows:

I will urge on the next Legislature the necessity of revision along the lines of the system in vogue elsewhere. Instead of one central office for registration in St. Louis, there should be 184, of one to each precinct. Before each election let the registration lists be opened in each precinct, say forty days prior to the day of election; place one competent man from each party in charge at each place of registration; then have them sit as a board of revision and review five or six days after the lists are closed, and by this means we will get not only a fair registration, but approximately a full one.

The Recorder of Voters should amend his plan so as to have it include the multiplication of precincts and the posting of the lists of the Board of Revision in the precincts. The vote of each precinct should be limited to 200.

The reduction of election frauds to a minimum lies in the application of these reform measures to our local elections. The Legislature may do a great service in the purification of the elections in this city by embodying them in the laws.

FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS.

The Republican party has been a zealous supporter of the policy of Federal supervision of elections since it first enacted Federal elections laws in the days of Southern reconstruction. It vigorously opposed the repeal of these laws by the Democratic party. Before the recent elections a great cry went up from Republican organs that Federal election supervisors were necessary to prevent the defeat of Republican candidates in Democratic localities by wholesale frauds.

In last week's election, for the first time in twenty-two years, there was not a federal election law on the statute book or a United States Marshal or supervisor at the polls. The people of the States controlled their own elections, without aid or interference from the Federal Government. What was the result?

The Republican party has not gained a greater victory for twenty-two years. It carried Missouri for the first time in twenty-two years. In New York city where, despite John I. Davenport, the Federal election laws and a horde of Federal supervisors, Tammany has mangled the Republican party, Tammany was overthrown. A Republican governor was elected in Tennessee. The Democratic vote in the South was greatly reduced, and the Republicans are boasting of a break in the solid South. The Republicans swept the country.

One great thing gained by the Republican victory is the silencing of the Republican demand for federal supervision of local elections. No Republican can say now that the people cannot be entrusted with the full control of their elections. Local government is vindicated and federal election laws are buried beyond resurrection.

THE STRIKE COMMISSION.

The report of the commission for the investigation of the strike of the American Railway Union is so broad in scope and radical in suggestion of reform and progress in the treatment of corporations, industrial conditions and the relations of employer and employe as to forbid discussion within brief space. But the most cursory examination is convincing that it is a most valuable contribution to the subject of the labor problem.

The salient points of the report are the practical substantiation of all the facts charged against the Pullman company and the Railway Managers' Association by the representatives of labor, and the suggestions of gross abuses and oppressions by public corporations and their combinations.

The report makes clear by an irresistible array of facts that the Pullman company presents an unexampled instance of the oppression and exploitation of men by a soulless corporation securing greedy and tyrannous ends under pretense of philanthropy. It proves that the company far exceeded its corporate rights and powers.

The facts adduced regarding the General Managers' Association of Chicago support and emphasize the point urged by the "Post-Dispatch" and other independent newspapers—that the railroad managers supply examples of the lawless combinations and seek to gain advantage by the very methods which they denounce and call upon the courts to condemn in their employes. The marrow of this subject is touched by the following extract from the report:

[illegible] association is an illustration of the persistent and shrewdly devised plan of corporations to overreach their limitations and to usurp, indirectly, powers and rights not contemplated in their charters and not obtainable from the people or their legislatures. An extension of this association, as above suggested, and the proposed legalization of "pooling" would result in an aggregation of power and capital dangerous to the people and their liberties, as well as to employes and their rights. The question would then certainly arise as to which shall control, the Government or the railroads.

In supporting the right of labor to organize for its own protection, the commission uses the following pertinent language concerning the trusts and combines, which, while attempting to deny this right, create the greatest need for it and are the prolific causes of labor troubles:

We also have employers who obstruct progress by perverting and misapplying the law of supply and demand and, who, while insisting upon individualism for workmen, demand that they shall be let alone, to combine as they please, and that society and all its forces shall protect them in their resulting contentions.

In the facts brought to light the commission supplies excellent material for the irrepressible conflict of the people with corporation abuses. It has placed a strong weapon in the hands of labor organizations. In its suggestions and recommendations and its discussion of the duties, rights and powers of the Federal and State Legislatures and of the rights and limitations of both corporations and organized labor, the report lays a solid foundation for intelligent progress towards the settlement of industrial and social conditions.

MANAGER RAMSAY thinks it would be a great hardship on the St. Louis Terminal Association for the city to compel its compliance with the ordinance providing for the building of the Clark avenue bridge. It would have been a great hardship, too, if the city had forced it to comply with the ordinance requiring the location of the Union Station forty feet from the curb line, which it deliberately violated. It now expects the city to expend vast sums in widening Market street in order to relieve it from an obligation it voluntarily assumed. The enforcement of any laws relating to a railroad corporation seems to be considered a great hardship, and in the matter of dodging them it would be hard to beat the assurance and ingenuity of the Terminal Association.

Chairman Dick of Ohio says the result of last week's election makes McKinley the logical candidate of the Republicans in 1896. Chairman Manley of the National Republican Committee says the logic of it points to Thomas B. Reed. The Indiana Chairman is doubtless convinced that it means Harrison. Tom Platt, remembering how a Republican slump elected Cleveland Governor of New York in 1882 and made him the Democratic nominee for President in 1884, might insist on Morton's big majority in New York as logically shutting out all other Republican aspirants for the great Republican prize of 1896. But Platt's declaration on this subject will depend on the result of conferences yet to be held between him and Gov. Morton.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

READER.—Bulwer Lytton wrote the Lady of Lyons.

MON DROIT.—The act was a theft, but you appear to have no evidence that "C" took the money.

SPORT.—There are no statistics to answer your question.

SUBSCRIBER.—If two move up each should receive a punch.

SUBSCRIBER.—You can obtain the information you desire at the Secretary's office of the School Board in the Public Library Building, Ninth and Locust streets.

O. M.—You can get the addresses at the Health Commissioner's office in the City Hall.

E. H. P.—You can get books giving accounts of the experiments at the Public Library.

J. P. H.—We have no list of foreign coins.

O. K.—Shaw's Garden was formerly open but one Sunday in the year.

DESERTED WIFE.—Both the parents would have to sign the deed of adoption to make it valid. If you get a divorce and the custody of the child, then your signature alone would be sufficient.

ANXIOUS.—There are surgeons in New York who make a specialty of the matter you refer to in your query. They claim in many instances to attain satisfactory results.

Edna.—It has no meaning. A good girl will not bother her head about what a boy may mean by lighting matches before her, and if she suspects that he ever means anything he does not honestly say, she should leave his company and tell her mother the reason for her action.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

[No matter written on both sides of the sheet can appear under this head.]—ED.

[Bear in mind that it is against our rule to print any letter sent to this office unaccompanied by name and residence of writer.]

Where the Gold Shoe Pinches.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I defy anyone, and will pay him $100 to show any nation anywhere, or at any time, on the face of the earth, that ever prospered using dear, or what our goldites are pleased to call good money, but what I call bad or robber money. When a dollar lying in my hand or safe increases in purchasing power it is bringing me a value which I do not earn, a value the Government cannot give me except by robbing some one else. When I lend a dollar and get interest on it I think my gain as honest. When I hold my wheat or other merchandise I have expense and risk, and carry it along to avert scarcity at some other point of time or place and have a just reward in the profit I make; but when the Government, the only power that can regulate the value of money, fails to keep its purchasing power nearly uniform, and causes by contraction of the currency or failure to keep its supply adequate to the needs of an increasing population, an increase in the purchasing power of money obligations held, it is robbery of the most insidious and heinous type.

C. A. SINGLETARY.

Collinsville, Ill.

TAXATION.

In Burgstadt, Saxony, men who are slow about settling up their local taxes are not allowed in the beer shops and cafes.

In Mexico the custom is common of excepting new manufacturing enterprises from all save general taxation for ten to twenty years.

The chief import taxes in Great Britain are upon beer, chicory, cocoa, coffee, currants, figs, plums, prunes, raisins, spirits, tea, tobacco and wine.

In Prussia incomes above $100 are taxed; in Saxony all incomes, though under $115 the rate is only one-fifth as great; in England those above $750.

Very queer taxes are recorded in history. Holland has had at different times a tax on boots and shoes, on travelers, on marriages and deaths, on theater tickets and on each visit to a tavern. England had not so very long ago a window tax, which had the effect of shutting the light out of the dwellings of the poor.

AT UHRIG'S CAVE

Ada Rehan Played When Last Seen in St. Louis.

The immense rush for seats to see Ada Rehan and Augustin Daly's stock company recalls the last engagement they played here. That was over twelve years ago. It was a disastrous engagement, and for that reason or some other Mr. Daly has ever since shunned St. Louis like a plague.

In the spring of 1882 Daly took his stock company on a tour across the continent. They played back from 'Frisco east and were booked for two weeks at the old Olympic Theater. As it happened the weather turned frightfully warm and naturally the people refused to go, even to see Daly's company. And by the way, at that time Ada Rehan had by no means attained the position she now occupies on the English-speaking stage. It was Daly's stock company in those days and not Miss Rehan supported by Daly's company.

Well, Mr. Daly had made arrangements for a two weeks' stay, and as no one would go to the Olympic, he was in a peck of trouble. Manager Pat Short of that theater, however, was also manager of Uhrig's Cave this season and an arrangement was made whereby the engagement was filled at the Cave, instead of the closed house.

Unfortunately the weather turned cold after the transfer had been made and no one would go to see the company at the Cave, so that altogether Mr. Daly has no reason to remember pleasantly his last visit here.

In addition to Miss Rehan, John Drew, now starring in New York, and Henry Miller, recently seen here in "Sowing the Wind," were in Mr. Daly's company which was one of the strongest in existence. They played "The Passing Regiment," "Pins and Needles."

IN STAGELAND.

Good Prospects for the Rehan Engagement—Amusement Notes.

There was such a crowd awaiting the opening of the box office at the Olympic Monday morning to purchase tickets for the Rehan engagement next week that instead of 9 a. m., the sale was commenced at 8:30. During the entire day there was a steady line of ticket buyers at the window and if the demand continues proportionately the entire house for the week's engagement will be sold out before the week is half over. The major portion of the tickets, as usual in early purchases, are Friday night.

The full repertoire for the week is as follows: Monday, "The Last Word;" Tuesday, "Twelfth Night;" Wednesday matinee, "Twelfth Night;" Wednesday evening, "As You Like It;" Thursday, "Love on Crutches;" Friday, "Taming the Shrew;" Saturday matinee, "Taming the Shrew;" Saturday evening, "School for Scandal."

THE FINDING OF BURKE.—Johnny Burke, the weather-beaten individual, who plays the part of Crambo in "Aladdin, Jr.," and who by his clever work in the part has made for himself an almost national reputation, was discovered by David Henderson last season in St. Louis. Not that Burke was not a good comedian before the Chicago man found him. He was, only the public did not know it.

Burke's success was instantaneous. Six years ago he was playing free concert halls in the South. Now he is one of the big comedians of the country. One peculiar thing about him is that off the stage he has an unfortunate impediment in his speech, but during performances he speaks his lines as perfectly as he desires.

Henderson's "Ali Baba" happened to play last year at the Grand, while Reilly & Wood's variety and burlesque organization was at the Standard. One afternoon Henderson and Col. Norton strolled into Manager Butler's house and took seats in a box. Burke was on the stage doing a boxing burlesque with his wife. It was one of the funniest things on the stage. Henderson laughed until the tears rolled down his cheeks.

Later, when "Hades and the 400," the spectacular burlesque of the show, came, Burke appeared funnier than ever. He was full of business and sang and danced in his own peculiar Burkean way.

"Who is this man, John?" asked Henderson of Norton.

"I don't know, Dave," was the St. Louis manager's reply, and after the show nothing more was thought about him.

But when Eddy Foy deserted the ranks of the American Extravaganza company to take out a show of his own, Burke cropped up in the mind of Manager Henderson like the "Laughing Man," with the result that he was speedily gobbled up.

PECULIARITY OF FOREIGNERS—The coming of a big company like the one at the Grand Opera-house this week, with its tremendous chorus, simply floods the down-town streets and hotels with girls. One can see them everywhere, for somehow they have an air about them which distinguishes them from ordinary mortals. A peculiar fact is noticeable with such companies, and this is the difference between the manner of living of American girls and the foreign importations.

The American chorus girl when on the road stops at a hotel just as she would were she traveling about for pleasure or ordinary business. Not so with the foreigners. They do not like the American plan—so, instead of going to a hotel, where they are expected to eat three meals a day, between certain regulated hours, they hunt up furnished room houses, where their apartments become their castles, and go to bed when they please, regardless of the prosaic necessity of getting around on time to meals. When they feel hungry they go to a restaurant and eat what they want.

Of course, this holds true with the men also, but it does not strike the ordinary mind with the same force.

THE PARODIST'S TROUBLES.—"There is more thievery going on in my particular line of business," says Harry Dillon, who, with his brother John, is singing parodies on popular songs at the Standard, "than any other line on the stage. You see, John and me are unfortunate in not being able to copyright them. Of course, you can understand now it would be impossible to copyright a parody, as it has no originality to start with. But, anyhow, we have an awful time. Suppose we get up something we think is especially clever. We sing it on East somewhere and it makes a hit. When we get out West the audience may give us the laugh. Some other fellow will have stolen it and his show being booked ahead of ours, he has the pleasure of springing it on the public.

We always keep our eyes open, especially in New York. Whenever we see a fellow with a pencil out we chop right off and have the usher sent down to tell the gentleman to evacuate. It seems rather selfish, but this is a case of dog eat dog, and you have to look out for your own interests or you won't last long."

The Skull of Sir Thomas Browne.

From the Yarmouth Mercury.

Considerable interest has been excited in Norwich by a dispute concerning the skull of Sir Thomas Brown, the writer of "Religio Medici." His body was interred in the chancel of St. Peter Mancroft Curch, about a couple of centuries ago; and in 1840 some workmen, in digging a vault, broke the lid of the coffin. The remains were examined by a local antiquary, who ordered the coffin and its contents to be reinterred. It appears, however, that the sexton took possession of the skull, which was purchased by a celebrated Norwich surgeon, and on his death was handed over to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Museum, where it now remains.

Recently the attention of the Vicar of St. Peter was called to the circumstances, and, naturally, regarding the removal as an act of desecration and dishonor, the vestry requested the hospital authorities to restore the skull of this illustrious man to its resting place. This application, however, has been refused, and at another vestry meeting it was agreed, by 8 votes to 6, that no further steps should be taken. [illegible] The vicar has expres[illegible] consulting Sir W[illegible] subject.

KILLING A REMONSTRANCE.

A Little Incident in the Fight on the Garbage Works.

Col. Butler has succeeded in silencing, for a time at least, the complaints of one outraged citizen's feelings who started out to wage war against the South Side reduction works.

The old man had evidently been told by his neighbors that he must go to the Health Department headquarters and make his kick against the slop-works. He was an old-time darky, about 50 years old, with moss still growing on his back. He made his appearance at the entrance to the City Dispensary about 9 o'clock Monday morning. Timidly approaching the entrance to Dr. Priest's private office, he stuck his head in the doorway, and seeing that gentleman seated at his desk, drew back and rapped on the partition.

"Come in," the Doctor exclaimed.

"'Scuse me, boss, but I'se lookin' fur de head doctor."

"Walk right in, my venerable, sunburned friend," said the Doctor, who was in a humor to have some fun. "I presume I am the humble Esculapian disciple with whom you would confer. Remove your hat, take a seat and enjoy the cooling breezes from the inner court. Tell me all your troubles. Be brief and conceal nothing. I am here, venerable sire, to minister to your ailments."

The old man looked perplexed; he removed his hat and shuffled slowly over to the vacant chair towards which Dr. Priest was waving his hand.

"Don't be alarmed, my friend. Take a seat. Everything is free here. Want to go to the hospital, I suppose?"

"No, sah!"

"Insane Asylum?"

"No, sah," replied the old darkey, rising from the chair.

"Look hyar, boss, you jes' lemme say a word, an' I'll tell you what I wants."

"Speak on, Sage of Aru, I'll listen!"

"I wants a permit to shet up dem slop-works on Gasconade street. De smells aroun' dar's nuff to make a mule sick, an' me an' de ole woman jes can't stan' it no longer."

"Affected your olfactories," said the Doctor.

"Yes, sah. All de factories and eben de hospitties is complainin'. Dey tole me to come, hyar an' file my permit wif de rest."

"Ah, I see. You must pardon me for being over hasty in divining the object of your mission to these apartments of solace, where all are welcome. It is within my province to instal you safely in my friend, Dr. Marks' retreat, where you will receive a bath, three meals a day and a comfortable bed, all free of charge; or I can commit you to a more pent up Utica in the surburbs, where reason sits dethroned and madness reigns supreme."

"Look hyar, boss—"

"Be patient a little, sable remonstrator, I will direct you in the municipal labarynth—Mike!"

But the old man did not wait for Mike. He darted out, and standing in the hallway, shaking his head dubiously, said:

"Dat's a peculiar man, suah. I'spect I got in de wrong place."

He then sized up the sign on the door of the Mortuary Clerk's office, and after hesitating a moment, knocked.

"Come in," cried Dr. Karges, from his desk.

The old darkey opened the door and entered.

"Well, what can I do for you, uncle?" Dr. Karges asked.

"I wants to get a permit fur—"

"Somebody dead?" interrupted the Doctor.

"No, sah;" but somebody's gwine to die ef dey doant shet dem slop-works."

"What are you talking about? I think you want to see Dr. Priest."

"No, I doant; I jes seen him."

"Do you want to kick about the garbage works?"

"Dat's what dey sent me hyar fur."

"Then go into the next room."

Just at this moment Col. Ed Butler, who was on his way to see the Health Commissioner, opened the door.

"Oh Colonel," said Dr. Karges, with a smile, "here is a man looking for you."

"Well, what's the matter, uncle?" asked Col. Ed.

"Boss, has you got 'thority to shet up dem slop-works?"

"I can shut them up in an hour if I want to."

"Well, dat's jes what I wants."

"But I am looking for a good man to drive a pair of mules; do you know where I can find one?"

"Boss, I was brought up wid mules."

"And you're not afraid of that crazy crowd around Gasconade street, like the fellows that drive the slop wagons?"

"Dem niggers is no good, boss. I ken drive a pair 'o mules 'roun dere all day an won't turn a har'."

"Then you come to the slop-works tomorrow morning and I'll give you a job. It's the best pair of mules down there."

"All right, boss, I'll be dere suah."

And the old man hobbled out, muttering: "I 'speck I'll let dat permit slip. De slop-works is all right."

FROM THE NOTE BOOKS.

Interesting Incidental Sketches of the Daily Work of Newsgathering.

WAITING FOR HER TRAIN.—About 5 o'clock last evening a middle-aged colored woman of exceptionally large size walked into the Union Station. She bought a ticket and sat down. One of the callers noticed her, but thought nothing about her until about 9 o'clock, when, seeing her still there, he called the attention of Officer Scott to her. Going up to her Scott asked her where she was going.

"None o' youah bizness," she replied, tartly.

"Have you got a ticket?" she was asked.

"Co'se I'se got a ticket, but 'tain't none o' youah bizness what I'se goin'."

Finally the officer induced her to show her ticket. It was for East St. Louis and good on any train over the bridge.

"Well, why didn't you go long ago?" asked Scott. "There's been more than thirty trains left since you've been sitting here. Come on. I'll put you on a train."

"I'll be mighty glad to go," she said. "I'se been settin' here a pow'ful long time. I hear 'em call 'All aboard for New York, Pittsburg, Buffalo and Cincinnati,' but dis is de fust time anybody's done said anything about East St. Louis."

WHY HE WAS DEFEATED.—Fred Espenschied, the defeated Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District, has a very interesting little boy at home, who sometimes makes very sage remarks about things and matters which puzzle much older heads. The morning after the election the little boy overheard his father and mother conversing and gathered from the conversation that his father was defeated. He had heard that his father was in the race for Congress. Coming to his mother, he said: "Mamma, I guess papa was defeated because he is getting too old and cannot run as fast as when he was younger."

FEARED THE CONSEQUENCE.—Sometimes one sentence, spoken perhaps in jest, tells a whole life-story. An instance, Tom Pritchard, clerk at the Laclede Hotel, forgot to sign a receipt for an express package. The messenger returned in a few moments and reminded Mr. Pritchard of the oversight, remarking, "I know you would not want to see me lose my position. I've a big wife and a little family at home."

MOORE FOOLED HIM.—Price Lambert, a prominent business man of Philadelphia, registered at the Southern and propped his elbows on the granite slab that separated him from George Moore, clerk in charge. It was easy to see that he had a yarn to spin.

"George," he began, "do you remember a red-headed mind reader, Prof. Leonard, who was here about two years ago? Well, he slipped up on you. After telling me the name of a dead friend of mine and where she was buried, he gave my correct age. Leonard said when he thought of one's age he always saw a number of red lanterns, divided into groups of ten. 'You had eighty-one, he added,' and the forty-fifth is still burning. But that young man,' he whispered, pointing to you, 'has a torpid liver. The last of his lanterns is burning now.' I have never told you that before, for I wanted to wait until the time was past."

Mr. Moore laughed, saying neither his liver nor fortune-tellers had ever given him any business.

WHAT-NOT CORNER.



For the Promenade.

MEN OF MARK.

Mr. J. D. Rich, Postmaster at Liverpool, accompanied by prominent attaches of the London Post-office, is visiting the United States, and recently made a tour of inspection through the New York Post-office.

A statue of Wilhelm Muller, the father of Max Muller, has just been erected at Dessau, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of his birth. Like his son, he was a distinguished philologist.

Gen. Sir David Wood, who has just died in his 85th year, was a most distinguished veteran. He fought in the Kaffir war, in the Crimea, at Balaklava and Sebastopol and in the Indian mutiny.

It is pointed out as the most remarkable feature of Thackeray's career that his style was as trenchant and flexible at the start as it was after years of experience. It seemed not to vary.

William F. Kline, who has received the Jacob H. Lazarus Biennial Scholarship, awarded by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is but 24 years old, but has been a student for eight years. He did work for the World's Fair.

"Last Leaf."

Dr. Holmes' "Last Leaf," just published, contains a fac-simile letter which is probably the last matter written by him which has appeared in print. In it he says: "I am pleased to find this poem, carrying with it the marks of having been written in the jocund morning of life, is still read and cared for. It was with a smile on my lips that I wrote it. I cannot read it without a sigh of tender remembrance."

SIX LITTLE JOKES.

Esprit des Autres—A witty and attractive young lady asked the following question:

"What is the difference between myself and a clock?"

"Mademoiselle, the clock tells the hours and you make us forget them," was the very natural reply.

"That's just what it is. I got it out of the hydrant this morning."

"Ah, James, charge Mr. Smith with one small eel—10 cents."

Unsere Gesellschaft—"Why do you make some dumplings small and the others large, Frau Huber?"

"Because my husband has been complaining lately of having too little change in his diet."

Le Messager de Valence—Lady: "Have you heard of the catastrophe? Poor Durand is dead!"

Gent: "What did he die of?"

Lady: "He was drowned while bathing."

Gent: "Really, now I come to think of it, the poor man has been looking anything but well of late."

Boston *Post*—Indignant Householder: "Just look at this, will you?"

Waterworks Official: "It looks to me like a small eel."

New York *Press*—"No," mused Mr. Benedict, as he sat down to do some repairing on his clothes; "no, marriage is not a failure. When I was single it was an awful task to thread a needle. Now I have a wife, and she threads it for me."

Half Holiday—Lucy (single): "Do you think it is wicked to smoke, dear?"

Fannie (married): "No, dear, I'm sure it isn't."

Lucy: "Why are you so sure?"

Fannie: "Because my husband doesn't smoke; and if it was wicked I am sure he he would do it."

To Find the Horse-Power.

A rule for finding horse-power of a pulley is to multiply the circumference of the pulley in feet by the revolutions per minute, and the product thus obtained by the width of the belt in inches, and divide the result by 600. The quotient will be the horse-power which the pulley is capable of transmitting.

This rule is founded on the fact that good, ordinary, single-leather belting, with a tension of 55 pounds per inch wide will require 50 square feet of belt surface passing over the pulley per minute for one-horse power. Fifty square feet per minute are equal to a belt one inch wide running 600 feet per minute.

Drums of Aluminium.

Aluminum seems to be gradually superseding other metals. For some time past it has been extensively used in the German army, and now it has been introduced in the Austro-Hungarian army. The metal was made use of instead of brass in the manufacture of the drums of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, and the experiment answered so well that the bands of the Vienna garrison have also been supplied with drums of this metal, and they are shortly to be issued to the whole of the bands of the Austrian army. In the near future the trombone and all other heavy musical instruments now made of brass will most likely give way to aluminium ones. According to experts, the timbre of the aluminium drum is more melodious, and is much lighter.

A Geological Nose.

In the life of the late Dean Buckland, which has just appeared in England, it is related that at one time "he and a friend, riding toward London on a very dark night, lost their way. Buckland therefore dismounted, and, taking up a handful of earth, smelled it. 'Uxbridge,' he exclaimed, his geological nose telling him the precise locality."

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

Dr. M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College, is a Baltimorean by birth. She graduated from Cornell in 1877, studied at Johns Hopkins and Leipsic, and in 1884 was made President of the newly organized college.

Miss McCormack, a young California artist, is a graduated innovator. She has been reducing the length of her skirts half an inch daily, until they barely reach her knees. By this means she avoided shocking her fellow townsmen of Pacific Grove.

Miss Francis Helena Gray of Belfast, Ireland, who has been given a doctor's degree in law by the Royal University of Ireland, was engaged to marry a brilliant young practitioner, who died on the very day set for the wedding. The only other woman in Great Britain entitled to add "LL. D." to her name is also a native of Belfast.

Mme. Robert Armstrong, whose "Alcazar" was known to everybody who knew Havre (France) till the establishment was burned down in 1890, died in poverty a couple of weeks ago.

November.

November chill blaws laud wi' angry sugh,
The short'ning winter day is near a close;
The miry beasts retreating frae the pleugh;
The black'ning trains o'craws to their repose.
BURNS.

FACT OR FICTION.

It is estimated that to keep the whole German army in the field for a week would cost £6,000,000.

The alligator never leaves fresh water, while the crocodile frequently travels long distances by sea.

Tasso was crazy a large portion of his life, and was repeatedly locked up as a madman.

The intensity of confined sound is illustrated at Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight, where there is a well 200 feet deep and twelve feet in diameter. When a pin is dropped into it, the sound of it striking the surface of the water, 182 feet below, can be distinctly heard.

Chinese deceased ancestors are "worshipped" about thirteen times a year by offerings of fish, fowl, pork, cakes, wine, tea, rice, spirit money and incense.

In spite of liberal rewards for killing dangerous animals in India, the annual mortality from that source is still on the increase, there having been 21,000 deaths from snake bite last year and nearly 1,000 from tigers.

A convention in 1869, at Montpelier, to organize a woman's suffrage association was composed entirely of men.

Children of China always belong to the family of the male parent and not to that of the female.

A Countess of Anjou in the Twelfth Century gave 200 sheep for a copy of a favorite set of sermons.

Victor Hugo's Remains.

Complaint is made in Paris that Victor Hugo's remains are neglected. When the great man's remarkable funeral was over, the coffin containing his body was solemnly placed on two improvised benches in the Pantheon. There it remains to-day just as it was left, no attempt having been made to prepare a tomb for it. And nothing more is heard of the great Hugo memorial for which subscriptions were solicited just after the poet's death.

The World's Telegraph Wires.

The total length of lines in the world is given at about 1,000,000 miles, of which 380,000 are in America and 380,000 in Europe; in the United States there are about 400,000 miles, which is the greatest in any one country.

The San Diego Geyser.

The geyser which appeared at the edge of the desert in San Diego, Cal., a few months ago is still spouting water and the flow is increasing in strength. The geyser is in St. Felipe County, and the water is impregnated with sulphur. Cattle won't drink it and vegetation is not benefited by it.

EARLY THANKSGIVING DAYS.

The first recorded Thanksgiving was the Hebrew feast of the Tabernacles.

There have been but two English Thanksgivings in this century. One was on Feb. 27, 1872, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from illness; the other, June 21, 1887, for the Queen's Jubilee.

The New England Thanksgiving dates from 1633, when the Massachusetts Bay Colony set apart a day for thanksgiving.

The first national Thanksgiving proclamations were by Congress during the revolutionary war.

The first great American Thanksgiving Day was in 1784, for the declaration of peace. There was one more national Thanksgiving in 1789, and no other till 1863, when President Lincoln issued a national proclamation for a day of thanksgiving. Since that time the President has issued an annual proclamation.

Wise Street Car Regulations.

In granting the right for the construction of an electric railway in a town [illegible] the municipality requires that a [illegible] be paid to the city [illegible]

A WAY OUT.

Report of the Commissioners on the A. R. U. Strike.

They Recommend the Creation of a Permanent Commission.

EMPOWERED TO INVESTIGATE ALL RAILWAY LABOR CONTROVERSIES.

Their Decisions to Be Enforced Through the Machinery of the Federal Courts—Employes Urged to Recognize Trades' Unions—Methods the Pullman Company and General Managers' Association Criticised.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The report of the commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the causes of the strike of Pullman employes and the members of the American Railway Union last June, will be laid before the President to-morrow.

The Commissioners whose signatures are attached to the report are Carroll D. Wright, John D. Kernan and Nicholas E. Worthington.

The Commissioners say that during their thirteen days' session at Chicago they examined 107 witnesses, and at an adjourned session at Washington two additional witnesses gave testimony.

LOSSES AND CASUALTIES.

According to the testimony the railroads lost in property destroyed, hire of United States deputy marshalls and other incidental expenses, at least $685,308. The loss of earnings of these roads is estimated at $4,672,916. Some 3,100 employes at Pullman lost in wages, as estimated, at least $350,000. About 100,000 employes upon the twenty-four railroads centering at Chicago, all of which were more or less involved in the strike, lost in wages, as estimated, at least $1,389,143. Many of these employes are still adrift and losing wages.

Beyond these amounts very great losses, widely distributed, were incidentally suffered throughout the country. The suspension of transportation at Chicago paralyzed a vast distributive center and imposed many hardships and much loss upon the great number of people whose manufacturing and business operations, employment, travel and necessary supplies depend upon and demand regular transportation service to, from and through Chicago.

During the strike fatalities, arrests, indictments and dismissals of charges for strike offenses in Chicago and vicinity were as follows:

Number shot and fatally wounded........ 12
Number arrested by the police............575
Number arrested under United States statutes and against whom indictments were found 71
Number arrested against whom indictments were not found 119

Several indictments were found against Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, L. W. Rogers and Sylvester Keliher, officers of the American Railway Union. Neither indictments nor proceedings were had under the act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, as has been sometimes stated.

The Commission fully justifies the President's action in sending Federal troops to Chicago, citing the provisions of the United States statutes from which he derived his authority.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.

The report then goes into a history of the Pullman company and the origin and growth of the controversy between it and its employes, and says:

As a result of the Pullman system and its growth, when the depression of 1893 came, morally calling for mutual concessions as to wages, rents, etc., we find on the one side a very wealthy and unyielding corporation, and on the other a multitude of employes of comparatively excellent character and skill, but without local attachments or any interested responsibility in the town, its business, tenements or surroundings.

The conditions created at Pullman enable the management at all times to assert with great vigor its assumed right to fix wages and rents, absolutely, and to repress that sort of independence which leads to labor organizations and their attempts at mediation, arbitration, strikes, etc.

The report then takes up the history of the American Railway Union, and its espousal of the Pullman strike, showing that this was done because the Pullman employes in large numbers had become members of that powerful association. The facts in this part of the report are familiar to all readers.

RAILWAY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION.

Treating the origin and purposes of the Railway General Managers' Association, which fought the strike of the trainmen, the report is very exhaustive. It says:

Until June, 1894, the association dealt incidentaly and infrequently with wages. There were few railroad controversies as to wages during its active life, dating from Jan. 20, 1892. Hence its possibilities as a strike fighter and wage arbiter lay dormant. The following are instances of its action as to wage questions. Its roads fixed a "Chicago scale" for switchmen, covering all lines at Chicago. In March, 1893, the switchmen demanded more pay from each road. The association concluded that they were paid enough—if anything, too much. The roads so informed the men.

This was the first time when men upon each line were brought sharply face to face with the fact that in questions as to wages, rules, etc., each line was supported by 24 combined railroads. On several other occasions similar action was taken—for instance, when some baggage agents of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway wanted higher wages, a committee of the association disposed of the matter.

It is admitted that the action of the association has great weight with outside lines, and thus tends to establish one uniform scale throughout the country. The further single step of admitting lines not running into Chicago to membership would certainly have the effect of combining all railroads in wage contentions against all employes thereon.

The commission questions whether any legal authority, statutory or otherwise, can be found to justify some of the features of the association which have come to light in this investigation. If we regard its practical workings rather than its professions as expressed in its constitution, the General Managers' Association has no more standing in law than the old Trunk Line Pool. It cannot incorporate, because railroad charters do not authorize roads to form corporations or associations to fix rates for services and wages, nor to force their acceptance, nor to battle with strikers. It is a usurpation of power not granted. If such an association is necessary from a business or economic standpoint, the right to form and maintain it must come from the State that granted its charter. In theory, corporations are limited to the powers granted either directly or by clear inference. We do not think the power has been granted in either way in this case.

The association is an illustration of the persistent and shrewdly devised plans of corporations to overreach their limitations and to usurp indirectly powers and rights not contemplated in their charters and not obtainable from the people or their legislators. An extension of this association, as above suggested, and the proposed legalization of "pooling" would result in an aggregation of power and capital dangerous to the people and their liberties as well as to employes and their rights. The question would then certainly [illegible] as to which shall control, the Govern[illegible] or the railroads, and the end w[illegible]nevitably be Government ownership. [illegible]s ready for that result and all that it [illegible]lies, the Government must restrain corporations within the law, and prevent them from forming unlawful and dangerous combinations. At least, so long as railroads are thus permitted to combine to fix wages and for their joint protection, it would be rank injustice to deny the right of all labor on railroads to unite for similar purposes.

It should be noted that until the railroads set the example a general union of employes was never attempted. The unions had not gone beyond enlisting the men upon different systems in separate trade organizations. These neutralize and check such scope or capacity for good or evil as is possible under the universal combination idea inaugurated by the railroads and followed by the American Railway Union. The refusal of the General Managers' Association to recognize and deal with such a combination of labor as the American Railway Union seems arrogant and absurd when we consider its standing before the laws, its assumptions and its past and obviously contemplated future action.

After citing each step in the controversy and presenting a good part of the testimony taken, the commission presents its suggestions and recommendations as follows:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The commission has tried to find the drift of public opinion as to strikes, boycotts and labor disputes upon railroads, and to find their remedy. The invitation freely extended in this direction has brought before the commission many expressions of views, orally and by written communications. A condensation of these latter is presented with this report. In reaching its conclusions the commission has endeavored, after careful consideration, to give due weight to the many suggestions and arguments presented. It is encouraging to find general concurrence, even among labor leaders, in condemning strikes, boycotts and lockouts as barbarisms unfit for the intelligence of this age, and as, economically considered, very injurious and destructive forces.

In solving these questions corporations seldom aid the efforts of the people or their legislators. Fear of change and the threatened loss of some power invariably make them obstructionists. They do not desire to be dealt with by any legislation; they simply want to be let alone, confident in their ability to protect themselves. Whatever is right to be done by statutes must be done by the people for their own protection, and to meet the just demand that railroad labor shall have public and impartial hearing of all grievances.

I.

1. That there be a permanent United States Strike Commission of three members, with duties and powers of investigation and recommendation as to disputes between railroads and their employes similar to those vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission as to rates, etc.

(a) That, as in the interstate commerce act, power be given to the United States courts to compel railroads to obey the decisions of the commission, after summary hearing unattended by technicalities, and that no delays in obeying the decisions of the commission be allowed pending appeals.

(b) That, whenever the parties to a controversy in a matter within the jurisdiction of the commission are one or more railroads upon one side and one or more national trade unions, incorporated under chapter 567 of the United States Statutes of 1885-86, or under State statutes, upon the other, each side shall have the right to select a representative, who shall be appointed by the President to serve as a temporary member of the commission in hearing, adjusting and determining that particular controversy.

This provision would make it for the interest of labor organizations to incorporate under the law and to make the commission a practical board of conciliation. It would also tend to create confidence in the commission, and to give to that body in every hearing the benefit of practical knowledge of the situation upon both sides.

c. That during the pendency of a proceeding before the commission inaugurated by national trade unions, or by an incorporation of employes, it shall not be lawful for the railroads to discharge employes belonging thereto except for inefficiency, violation of law, or neglect of duty; nor for such unions or incorporation during such pendency to order, unite in, aid, or abet strikes or boycotts against the railroads complained of; nor for a period of six months after a decision, for such railroads to discharge any employes in whose places others shall be employed, except for the causes aforsaid; nor for any such employes, during a like period, to quit the service without giving thirty days' written notice of intention to do so, nor for any such union or incorporation to order, counsel, or advise otherwise.

(2). That chapter 567 of the United States Statutes of 1885-'86 be amended so as to require national trades unions to provide in their articles of incorporation, and in their constitutions, rules, and by-laws that a member shall cease to be such and forfeit all rights and privileges conferred on him by law as such by participating in or by instigating force or violence against persons or property during strikes or boycotts, or by seeking to prevent others from working through violence, threats, or intimidations; also, that members shall be no more personally liable for corporate acts than are stockholders in corporations.

(3). The commission does not feel warranted, with the study it has been able to make, to recommend ... by which all the higher employes or others of railroads engagd in interstate commerce should be licensed after due and proper examination, but it would recommend, and most urgently, that this subject be carefully and fully considered by the proper committee of Congress. Many railroad employes and some railroad officials examined and many others who have filed their suggestions in writing with the commission are in favor of some such system. It involves too many complications, however, for the commission to decide upon the exact plan, if any, which should be adopted.

II.

(1). The commission would suggest the consideration by the States of the adoption of some system of conciliation and arbitration like that, for instance, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts. That system might be re-enforced by additional provisions giving the Board of Arbitration more power to investigate all strikes, whether requested to do so or not, and the question might be considered as to giving labor organizations a standing before the law, as heretofore suggested for national trade unions.

(2). Contracts requiring men to agree not to join labor organizations or to leave them, as conditions of employment, should be made illegal, as is already done in some of our States.

III.

(1). The commission urges employers to recognize labor organizations; that such organizations be dealt with through representatives, with special reference to conciliation and arbitration when difficulties are threatened or arise. It is satisfied that employers should come in closer touch with labor and should recognize that, while the interests of capital and labor are not identical, they are reciprocal.

(1). The commission is satisfied that if employers everywhere will endeavor to act in concert with labor; that if when wages can be raised under economic conditions they be raised voluntarily, and that if when there are reductions reasons be given for the reduction, much friction can be avoided. It is also satised that if employers will consider employes as thoroughly essential to industrial success as capital, and thus take labor into consultation at proper times, much of the severity of strikes can be tempered and their number reduced.

GOING TO RAMSEY'S FUNERAL.

Representatives of Illinois Pass Through the City—Hotel Arrivals.

Adjt.-Gen. Alfred Orendorff, Col. Hugh E. Boyle, Charities' Commissioner George F. Wines, Supreme Court Clerk E. A. Snively, Chris Rittenhouse and Peter Vanderburgh, representing the State Government of Illinois, passed through the city on their way to Carlisle, Ill., to attend the funeral of the late Treasurer, Rufus N. Ramsey. They stopped at Hurst's Hotel.

C. G. Burton of Nevada, Mo., Representative-elect from Charles H. Morgan's district, and Democratic State Central Committeeman Tom Cannon of Joplin are among the politicians stopping at the Laclede.

William Speed Stephens and wife and W. T. Johnson and wife of Boonville, Mo., are at the Planters.

John N. Horn of Farmington, Mo., collector for St. Francois county, is at Hurst's.

B. P. McDonald of Fort Scott, Kan., Director of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co., is at the Southern.

Church and Stable Burned.

BELLE RIVE, Ill., Nov. 13.—A fire occurred here yesterday in which a livery stable and the Christian Church were totally destroyed.

Don't leave home for the springs before visiting the new Belcher water bath-house.

HIS NEXT STEP

Cleveland Said to Be Preparing Another Surprise.

His Message to Congress Will Be on the Financial Situation.

FRIENDS OF SILVER WILL FIND NO COMFORT IN THE PRESIDENT'S WORDS.

He Thinks the Landslide Was a Repudiation of Wild-Cat Currency Schemes—Future Party Success Depends Upon Opposition to all Plans of Inflation—The Tariff Question Will Not Be Dwelt Upon at Length.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—There is an undercurrent of gossip in Administration circles that the President is maturing at Woodley a greater surprise for the country than his famous tariff mesage of 1887 gave it. Since his return from Buzzard's Bay, Mr. Cleveland has devoted his time almost exclusively to an exhaustive study of the financial condition of the Government. He has had prepared special reports on the fluctuation of the gold reserve for years back, the causes of withdrawals for export, the distribution of gold obligations and the power of the Treasury under existing law to replenish the gold supply. It is believed that this data will be used in his forthcoming message to Congress and made the basis of some strong recommendation for legislation that will provide beter safeguards for the Treasury.

It is understood that the President believes firmly that the landslide of Tuesday meant a repudiation of the wild-cat currency schemes of the Populists and the silver theorists, and he is convinced that the Democratic party to achieve a general triumph must declare its opposition to all plans of inflation. The defeat of Bland and the Populists in the West are interpreted by the President as evidence that no section of the country favors a depreciated currency or a depleted Treasury.

The President since the election has talked in this strain with members of his cabinet. It is said on high authority that two secretaries from the South have argued that unless some concessions are made to silver there is grave danger that a new party, springing out of the old organizations in the South and West, will become a threatening factor in national legislation. Mr. Cleveland has replied that no party can advocate successfully a depreciated dollar or a single silver standard, and that no party which vacillates on the financial question can win in any section.

These conferences, together with the fact that the President has looked carefully into the treasury's condition, have led to the belief that his coming message will be largely devoted to the subject of finance.

The tariff, it is thought, will be subordinated. Mr. Cleveland may emphasize the demand for tariff reduction in the interest of American consumers, and doubtless will comment on the benefits which the new tariff will confer on the American people.

Convinced that the gold reserve should be protected from invasion, the President, it is said, is also convinced that bond issues are only a temporary expedient. The Government realized only $38,000,000 net gold from the February issue, and if a $100,000,000 loan were floated within the next few weeks the gold obligations would not be decreased and it would still be possible to drain the gold thus acquired. Mr. Cleveland thinks that some permanent scheme for retaining the gold should be devised and it is probable that he will recommend that Congress take some action looking to one.

The President is looking beyond this administration and hopes to see the Democratic party adopt some policy that will command the confidence of the country when the Government bonds are retired in 1907. After that date there will be outstanding only the $25,000,000 of 2 per cents which can be used as a basis for National Bank circulation. The February loan will expire in 1904, and if a loan is negotiated during the present month it will be retired in the same year. If National Bank circulation is to be stopped, what will the Democratic party offer as a substitute? If the National Banks are to be retained, how is this circulation to be secured?

Mr. Cleveland, it is understood, thinks that the time has come for the Democratic party to declare its policy on this subject. If the Democratic party does not do so, it is clear to him that the Republican party will.

Mr. Cleveland is on record in favor of according some recognition to silver, if adequate protection for the Treasury is vouchsafed, and it is possible that he will make some recommendation that will have the effect of conciliating the silver element in the Democratic party.

There is considerable speculation on this subject, but no one is authorized to say what Mr. Cleveland has in mind at this time, and it is not likely that his recommendations will get beyond the members of his Cabinet before Congress meets. He is inaccessible to all callers, except members of his official family, and is working day and night on the document.

SIMPSON'S NEW AMBITION.

He Will Return to Indiana and Run for Governor.

LAPORTE, Ind., Nov. 13.—A personal letter received here says that Congressman Jerry Simpson, who was defeated for re-election in Kansas, will return to Indiana and accept the Populist nomination for Governor in 1896. Populist leaders in Indiana are encouraged to believe that their large vote means the overthrow of the Republican and Democratic parties in the Presidential campaign. Mr. Simpson's early life was passed near Chesterton, Porter County.

SHERMAN AND M'KINLEY.

The Senator's Interview Has Made a Stir Among Ohio Republicans.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 13.—Senator John Sherman's interview, printed in the Sunday Post-Dispatch, reached his Ohio constituents yesterday by being copied into the Cincinnati papers. No political publication in years has made such a stir. Democrats laughed. Republicans winked at each other. They have known for months back that the McKinley bubble would burst, but they had not dreamed of John Sherman pricking it so soon.

That one sentence in Sherman's interview, "I do not regard the present result as an indorsement of the McKinley bill," has struck terror in the hearts of McKinley's worshippers. It is known to mean that Sherman will join with Foraker and other Ohio leaders to fix up a delegation in 1896 opposed to McKinley, and that McKinley will not get Ohio's delegation in 1896.

Everybody is saying: "Sherman has not forgotten that McKinley led half of Ohio's delegates for Blaine in 1884, while Foraker in that convention stood nobly for Sherman. Rather than see McKinley Ohio's choice in 1896 Sherman will favor the renomination of Harrison. Sherman owes his last election to Harrison's aid and patronage and help. Why should he not be for Benjamin?"

The Republican victory has failed to aid McKinley even at home. Ohio Republicans, taking their cue from Sherman, are insisting that Ohio will never indorse the extreme tariff views of its present Governor. It seems as if the result of it all would be a revival of interest in the renomination of Harrison.

Even Foraker, who opposed Harrison in 1892, remarked recently that Harrison was far preferable to McKinley. In Cincinnati, where Sherman is always a power, it has been proclaimed for months by Republican managers that McKinley cannot have the delegates from the two Congressional districts.

ALABAMA KOLBITES.

No Suggestion of a Double Legislature in Their Resolutions.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 13.—At 7 o'clock last night the Kolb convention assembled, and while awaiting the report of the Committee on Resolutions, an extended and heated wrangle arose over the question of re-christening the party, which in a partial report from the special committee in the afternoon had been dubbed the People's and Jeffersonian party. The result of the evening argument was a wiping out of the Jeffersonian party, and the convention of Jeffersonians and Populists resolved themselves into the National People's party.

It was after 9 o'clock, when Chairman W. H. Skaggs of the Committee on Resolutions was yielded the floor, and then began the reading of quite a voluminous report, which opened by congratulating the people of Alabama on the recent Republican victories in other States and then took up the subject of alleged ballot-box stuffing. The report stated that the committee had at hand ample proof of all their allegations of fraud in that Kolb and his ticket was elected last August and had been counted out.

At this juncture Dr. Crow of Perry County, in an excited manner, paced up and down the theater aisle and declared that he should be seated even if blood were necessary, and that on Dec. 1 the people (Populists and Republicans) should meet at Montgomery, and if the State militia interfered with them there would be enough men on hand to handle them.

These revolutionary sentiments were backed up in stout talks by a number of men until Skaggs finally resumed the reading of the report, which went on to say that the evidence was at hand to prove the fraudulent election of Gov.-Elect Oates, and that if the Legislature did not right the wrong the Federal Congress would be called upon and a force bill demanded if necessary.

After reading the resolutions Skaggs spoke for two hours and simply drowned out the incendiary speakers, who were applauded to the echo, while the more conservative men were listened to in silence. The convention adjourned sine die after adopting the report. Not a suggestion of a double-barrel Legislature or Government is contained in the resolutions.

THE NEXT SENATE.

Question as to Whether Populists Will Unite With Republicans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—The declarations of Senators Stewart and Peffer render it somewhat uncertain whether the Populist Senators or any of their number will unite with the Republican Senators for the purpose of securing control of the Senate after the 4th of March. Without this assistance it will, according to present appearances, be impossible for the Republicans to regain control before 1897, or after the next election. Giving them one of the Senators to be elected in place of Senators Ransom and Jarvis of North Carolina and not counting Senator Jones of Nevada as a Republican, they cannot hope for more than forty-three Republicans in the Senate, and that is two less than will be required for either organization or for transaction of business.

The question has also been raised as to whether the Republican Senators will really desire to organize, and some of the older and more experienced politicians about Washington contend that they will not so desire when they come to look the ground over and weigh the various considerations involved.

The principal reason for this view is the belief that the older and more experienced Republican members will be averse to assuming a responsibility in the absence of real power to transact business which they would of course not have unless there were a majority of Senators pledged to act with them on questions of party policy as well as upon organization. They call attention to the fact that the House will be composed in a large measure of untried members, and that it is possible that many of these new men may be disposed to commit the party to a legislative policy which might prove to be unwise on the eve of a presidential election, or if not unwise, at least unavailing in the face of the fact that the presidential chair will be in the hands of the Democrats.

"What then," they say, "is the sense of Republicans assuming the responsibility of power without being able to exercise it?" When they do this, they contend they must necessarily make some concessions to the Populists which are liable to prove embarrassing. Continuing the argument in this line, they say that the fact that the Republicans have not the Senate will not prove a check upon the House, in case one is needed, and enable the cooler members of that body to hold the more radical in by simply holding up the impossibility of accomplishing anything in that body and pointing out the unwisdom of fruitless effort. On the other hand, the organization of the Senate would give the Republicans no advantage, except that to be derived from the acquisition of the offices and the control of committee action. If Utah elects Republican Senators and the Senatorial elections in other States now go as the returns from the late election indicate they will, this will give the Republican party an absolute majority and thus definitely settle the question. Or if either New Mexico or Arizona should elect Republican Senators, assuming that there will be no change of programme on the part of the Democrats as to the policy of their admission as States at the short session, the effect will be the same. The two Senators from either of these proposed States would be sufficient to give the Senate to the Republicans, whereas if the Democrats should secure the Senators from all of them they would still be one short of a majority.

For Governor of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—There has been no marked change in the gubernatorial contest in California in the past twenty-four hours. Complete returns have not been received from 135 precincts in the State in a total of 2,274 precincts, but the result so far shows: Budd (Dem.), 109,090; Estee (Rep.), 108,012; Budd's plurality, 1,078. There are still 135 precincts to hear from and also the official canvass of forty-seven counties. The official returns have been received from ten counties in the State, and the gains of the two candidates about tally, being sixteen votes in Estee's favor. The figures given above allow a plurality for Budd in this city of 11,550, as that seems to be the most accurate figure which can be obtained until after the official canvass has been concluded.

Political Drift.

Populists and Republicans of Louisiana are planning to contest the election of five Democratic Representatives.

Rosenthal of Richmond, Tex., defeated Republican candidate for Congress, will contest.

It is said Representative Bynum will be called on by the Federal Court to explain his charges against applicants for the position of Surveyor of Customs at Indianapolis.

The candidacy of George R. Davis for Senator from Illinois has revived a story that he used $2,000 of Arthur's money in 1884, and betrayed him for Blaine.

Gen. Sewell's election as Senator from New Jersey is said to be assured.

Chandler has, it is said, pledges of support for Senator from 163 of the 287 members of the New Hampshire General Court.

Mrs. F. A. Ricketts.

MEXICO, Mo., Nov. 13.—Mrs. H. A. Ricketts, wife of Maj. Ricketts, Treasurer of the ex-Confederate Association of Missouri, and Cashier of the Southern Bank of Mexico, died very suddenly at her home in this city last night of heart disease. Mrs. Ricketts, who was a daughter of Judge and Mrs. J. E. Ross of this city, was married to Maj. Ricketts on Oct. 9, and they had recently returned from their wedding tour.

Coughs—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are used with advantage to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Bronchial Affections. Sold only in boxes.

WILL RAISE $100,000.

Plans of Texans to Secure Settlers for Their State.

The committee appointed at the Texas Immigration Conference at the Planters' Monday to formulate an agreement between the people of the principal cities of Texas and the Texas railway and steamship lines, sat in Parlor B until noon. There were present: J. A. Kemp of Wichita Falls, W. B. Slosson of Houston, S. M. Smith of Fort Worth, Thomas F. McEnnis of Dallas, A. E. Johnson of New York and Mayor W. D. Paddock of Fort Worth. The agreement is to raise a fund of $100,000 a year for the purpose of promoting irrigation to Texas. The public carriers will be asked to contribute a portion, the people of Texas the remainder. Mr. Slosson said that if the crop year of 1895 proved to be as good as 1894 the sum to be devoted to securing homeseekers would probably be doubled.

The details of the agreement will not be published until it is adopted. The agreement will be submitted to another gathering of business men and to the railways for ratification.

The people behind the movement are hard-headed, practical men of business. There can be no doubt but that they will succeed in diverting a part of the stream of foreign immigration to the fertile and watered plains of Texas.

The conference Monday afternoon was attended by the Passenger Traffic Managers of the southwestern railway and steamship lines, and by representatives of the business interests of Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston, Waco, Wichita Falls, Abilene, Cleburne, Taylor, Comanche, Brownwood, Corsicana, Pecos Valley.

Mayor B. B. Paddock of Fort Worth, who issued the call, was chairman and E. A. Marshall secretary. Mr. Paddock explained the object of meeting, lauding the resources of Texas, and calling on the railroads and steamship lines to assist in securing desirable foreigners as well as people from other parts of the United States. Mr. Slosson and others spoke.

SUTRO'S TRIUMPH.

How the Philanthropist Beat the Southern Pacific's Monopoly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 13.—The greatest result of the election was the victory of Philanthropist Adolp Sutro over the Southern Pacific monopoly, in his election as Mayor of San Francisco.

Sutro's fight was to secure a 5-cent fare for the town to the Cliff House and Sutro Heights, both of which properties he owns. The latter is a magnificent estate, situated on a high bluff on the western shore of the peninsula, overhanging the Pacific, and covers several acres of ground beautifully laid out in walks and lawns and adorned with statuary, etc. It is Mr. Sutro's private residence, but the gates are always open to the public and is in reality a magnificent free park, commanding the best view of the Pacific, the Seal Rocks, the Golden Gate, Fort Point and the Farallone Islands. Sutro is a philanthropist, pure and simple, and wanted everybody to enjoy his grounds and scenery, but the Southern Pacific has a monopoly of all the street-car lines terminating at Ocean Beach, adjoining the Cliff, and charged two fares, thus barring many poor people from the enjoyment of the splendid marine view and the pure salt air.

Mr. Sutro began his fight for a single fare before he thought of becoming a candidate for office. First he built a high board fence around the Cliff House, barred the gates to Sutro Heights and charged an admission fee of 25 cents to every patron of the railroad who visited either place, while admitting occupants of other than railroad vehicles free. He hoped thus to discourage traffic and to force the railroads to reduce their fare, but the Southern Pacific is not in the habit of surrendering without a struggle.

Then Sutro obtained a franchise for an electric road from Central avenue to the ocean, and made a combination with the cable road running to Central avenue and not controlled by the Market street company, an offshoot of the Southern Pacific, to transfer passengers to the beach from town and vice versa for a nickel. This was alarming, but the big corporation effected to regard it as merely a bluff—that Sutro would never finish the road.

When, however, he had completed the grading it became thoroughly alarmed and made overtures of peace. But Sutro is stubborn, and would not compromise. When the first shipment of railroad material arrived two weeks ago the Southern Pacific capitulated at once. Down came the fence at the Cliff House, open flew gates at Sutro Heights, a great shout went up from the people, all the newspapers lauded Sutro as having scored the first victory over the railroad, and Sutro's election as Mayor was assured, although none of the papers would openly support him at that late day.

He was elected by 18,000 plurality as a non-partisan candidate. Fame and fortune came to Sutro through the Comstock tunnel which bears his name, an enterprise that he conceived and carried out in the face of opposition that would have discouraged and crushed another man. The tunnel was begun in 1864 and completed in 1878, and then Sutro was a millionaire. By judicious investments his wealth steadily increased. He is of luxurious tastes and has gathered about him treasures of art to enrich his home, Sutro Heights, and made it beautiful with rare vegetation and statuary.

It is his design to give it to the city some day. He has a library of great value, also to be given to the city. He has the detestation of the capitalists who combine against the people, and this is the keynote of his present great popularity.

The baths just completed adjacent to Sutro Heights are undoubtedly the finest and most spacious in the modern world, and a $1,000,000 hotel is to be added to the property. It is his lavish expenditure on great enterprises and opposition to the Southern Pacific that make Sutro the object of the people's admiration. He is a widower and has one son.

CARONDELET JOTTINGS.

Mrs. Carrie Luby of 1004 Loughborough avenue, who was fined $5 by Judge Zimmerman about three weeks ago for disturbing the peace of Mrs. Lula Pease of 1002 Loughborough avenue, was arraigned in the Carondelet Police Court again, charged with damging and defacing Mrs. Pease's property on Nov. 6. The prosecution, however, took a continuance to Nov. 15. The Pease family at the former hearing accused Mrs. Luby of calling them "witches." Now she is alleged to have torn down their fence without provocation. She denies their charges.

Joseph Diel, a Carondelet Republican and former Broadway saloon-keeper, is an applicant for the position of Deputy Constable under the new Constable, Ed Hunt, of the First Justiceship District.

Joseph Ruprecht, the coal and feed merchant at 6319 South Broadway, and brother-in-law of Clerk Ed Henisman of the Carondelet Police Court, is mourning the loss of his young daughter, Lillie, who passed away at 5 a. m.

No Evidence Against Mrs. Robart.

Mrs. Emily Robart, who was arrested late Monday afternoon at Barr's Dry Goods store on suspicion that she had robbed Mrs. Hilgeman of 4950 Nebraska avenue, who alleged that a purse containing $40 had been stolen from her, was released shortly afterward, as she did not have the purse and there was no evidence whatever of her guilt.

Catarrh
Catarrh
Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy. Such a remedy is

HOOD'S
HOOD'S
HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood and cures catarrh. Be sure to get only Hood's

Sarsaparilla
Sarsaparilla
Sarsaparilla

ARE THEY TRUE?

Are Advertisements Strictly True?

A Talk on Their Honesty and Actual Value.

Especially Those of Proprietary Medicines.

Are the Testimonials Used in Them Genuine?

Should People Believe in Advertised Medicines?

How much confidence should the public place in advertisements of medicines? Every human being is interested in this great question, because it deeply concerns us all. In these times of hard work and over-exertion when almost everybody needs medicine of some kind, it is absolutely necessary that people know what to do for their tired nerves, weak bodies and diseased organs.

Our daily papers are constantly advertising medicines, and giving testimonials of persons who have been cured by their use. The questions arise, are these testimonials genuine? Are they exact and truthful statements made by people who have really been cured by the medicine advertised? There is not the slightest doubt that the majority of advertised medicines are just what they are represented to be, and that the testimonials are perfectly reliable, being accurate statements of persons cured. From our experience, such testimonials are true and state only what are facts. We know positively that all the vast numbers of testimonials of cure published in regard to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy are true, strictly and accurately true, and that people can and should be guided by them, for these true testimonials prove that the cures were made by this wonderful medicine, and that this remedy will cure others who take it.

Newspaper men themselves are often cured and often give testimonials, and no newspaper man would allow unreliable or false testimonials to be published in his paper. Thomas A. Lindsay is one of the most popular newspaper men in the country, and is connected with Albany's (N.Y.) leading morning paper, the Morning Express. He makes the following interesting statement:

"For many years I have been subject to severe spells of headache and nervousness, at times almost enough to drive a man to insanity from pain, loss of sleep, etc.

"Medicines, narcotics, patent and prescribed, did not give relief, and the ailment increased continually. Having read in the Albany Morning Express, at different times, the advertisements of Dr. Green's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I concluded to try this remedy, and after the use of six or seven bottles, found not only relief, but a radical cure.

"The headaches are a thing of the past, while the terrible nervous spells have gradually become less and less, until now I have little or none of them left, and my sleep is natural and refreshing.

"I do not hesitate in saying that this remarkable change is entirely due to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and I heartily recommend it for ailments like my own, no matter what the cause of them."

Dr. Greene, the discoverer of this great remedy, has long been the most successful specialist in the cure of nervous and chronic diseases, and this grand medical discovery is the result of his enormous practice and wide experience. Everybody knows that when he makes a statement it can be depended upon, and when a testimonial of cure by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and brain remedy is published our readers can be certain that every word of it is true. The persons giving the testimonials can always be seen or written to. These proofs, together with the fact that this medicine cures, are the cause of its enormous sale. People know it always does just what he says it will, and they have found it to be even a more wonderful medicine than was claimed for it.

He has had many imitators, but no one has ever been able to discover a medicine so wonderful in its curing and strengthening powers as Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th st., New York City, the most successful living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. The great reputation of Dr. Greene is a guarantee that his medicine will cure, and the fact that he can be consulted by anyone at any time, free of charge, personally or by letter, gives absolute assurance of the beneficial action of this best of all remedies.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO HELENA, BUTTE and MONTANA POINTS.



PERHAPS HE MIGHT SEE

Better if he held that paper a little closer; he certainly could see, not only much better, but perfectly, if provided with a pair of properly fitted spectacles. Near-sightedness, uncorrected by glasses, imposes a severe tax on the eyes, which are needlessly weakened by the strain involved in trying to misuse them. Defects in vision grow, like weeds, without cultivation, and it's dangerous to overlook them. Whatever may be thought of a tax on income, a tax on the sight will never do, as it is apt to leave the taxers out of sight. We fit every eye perfectly.

NO CHARGE FOR TESTING THE EYES.

A. S. ALOE CO.
415 N. BROADWAY,
Scientific Expert
OPTICIANS

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
DAVID HENDERSON'S
American Extravaganza Co.
In the Great Spectacular Novelty,
ALADDIN, JR.
GORGEOUS STAGE SPECTACLE.
RESOUNDING WITH MELODY,
AGLOW WITH BRILLIANT COLOR,
INCESSANT IN ITS VIVACITY.
FOUR CLEVER COMEDIANS,
UP-TO-DATE LOCALISMS.
HAVE YOU HEARD
St. Louis Press and Play-Goers All Praise It.
Three Old Sports,
The Ha-Ha Family,
The Alabama Coon,
Moses Levi Kohn,
Johnny, My Old Friend John,
Her Golden Hair?
HAVE YOU SEEN
Handsome Young Aladdin,
The Beautiful Princess,
Aladdin's Roguish Sister,
Eccentric Widow Bohea,
The Wicked Magician,
Funny Crambo and the Cat?
Matinee to-morrow. Prices for Wednesday Matinee, 25c to $1.00.
Next Week—Tim Murphy—"Alimony."

OLYMPIC.
Robert Mantell
To-Night, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
Wednesday Matinee, 25c and 50c. ROMEO AND JULIET.
Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, MONBARS.
Friday and Saturday Evenings, THE MARBLE HEART.
Saturday Matinee......LADY OF LYONS.
NEXT WEEK—
MISS ADA
REHAN,
Under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly. Seats now on sale at box office.

THE HAGAN
Miss NELLY ROSEBUD —IN— A SUMMER BLIZZARD
Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 25c and 50c
Next week—Darkest Russia. Tel. 771.

HAVLIN'S—To-Night
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
MURRAY AND MACK
In the Funny Comedy, Finnegan's Ball.
Popular prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.
Sunday matinee—THE COAST GUARD.

STANDARD. . . To-Night at 8.
Matinee Friday, 2 p. m.
JOHN F. FIELD'S DRAWING CARDS
Next week—New York Stars.

SCHAEFFER
Who is he! Where is he! What is he!
POPE'S—J. D. Hopkins, Mgr.
Continuous Show, 1 to 11.
The Great
SEVERUS SCHAEFFER
And an Unexcelled Vaudeville Co. Dramatic Co. in Queen's Evidence.
Next week—Unknown.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
CRYSTAL MAZE!
Ninth and Olive streets.
The Most Unique Amusement in St. Louis.
Open daily from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Admission 25c; 5 for $1. Children Half Price.

PURE FOOD EXPOSITION,
ARMORY HALL,
Pine St., Seventeenth to Eighteenth.
To-Morrow Mrs. Lincoln Will Lecture on Invalid Pastry.
Visitors can secure bags to hold samples free at Bensdorp Cocoa Exhibit.
Admission, 25 cents.

RACING
AT THE
Madison Race Course
TO-MORROW.
Trains leave foot of Olive street for Madison every 10 minutes commencing at 11:30 a. m.
Racing commences at 2:30.
Bookmaking on all foreign events.

The friends of the Girls' Industrial Home are cordially invited to attend
A BAZAAR,
to be held at the residence of MRS. E. E. HOYT, 4401 W. Pine st., on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and evenings, Nov. 13 and 14. Fancy and useful articles, home-made candies, pickles, jellies and mince meat will be sold at reasonable prices. Done by order of the board. MRS J. H. BARNARD, Corresponding Secretary.

IF YOU WANT HELP or a ROOM or BOARD or BOARDERS, a small advertisement in the POST-DISPATCH want columns [illegible]

VICTORIA'S DOLLS.

Her Own Picture Book of the Playthings of Her Youth.

TYPICAL OF ALL THE NATIONS AND MANY AGES.

Wonderful Creations in Silk and Fine Linen Festooned by the Queen's Own Hands—Her Dolls Were Miniatures of Historical Characters.

Special Correspondence POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Queen Victoria is about to add to her fame as a maternal individual, if not to her reputation as an authoress, by the publication of a new work which will in England probably become more popular than any other book of the year. It will be in a certain sense another "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH readers will remember the house-cleaning that took place at Buckingham Palace about a year ago, when the discovery was made in the garret of that gloomy residence of a chest containing the precious relics of her majesty's youth. Among these were a number of dolls that were among the most treasured playthings of the Queen's earlier years. She had dressed them herself and, in several instances, she had actually made the figure of a doll with the greatest nicety from papier mache, and had put upon it the regulation china head.

The many pleasant paragraphs about these dolls that were published in the foreign press seem to have appealed to her majesty's sentiment so much that it is announced by the chroniclers of royal gossip that she has permitted the preparation of a volume which bears the title of "Queen Victoria's Dolls," and which is to appear ostensibly over the name of Miss Frances H. Low, but which it is understood has been written almost entirely by the Queen herself. Miss Low is an accomplished and brilliant young lady, sister to the editor the *St. James Gazette*.

Her majesty permitted only a small proportion of these dolls to be described in the papers at the time of their discovery, but the forthcoming book will contain a complete description of all of them. Elaborate colored plates have been made showing the dress with which the youthful ruler clothed her inanimate babes, and will give the actual color and semblance of the texture of the materials used.

In the preface Her Majesty calls attention to the fact that dolls have been favorite toys among the peoples of the world since the earliest times, and that the child of the African savage and the youngsters that roll about the ice drifts of the far North take pleasure in the fondling and adornment of these wooden objects. It is apparent that the Queen has made a study of dolls, for she tells how among certain uncivilized tribes the women filled their huts with dolls until they have a living child, when all these lifeless substitutes are buried out of sight. She says:

"The popularity of the Queen's dolls is characteristic of English tenderness. Our people are not only inspired by a reverence for all that pertains to the tender years of their ruler, but they are particularly amiable in their love for that which indicates a home feeling and that which suggests the possession of a regard for the sacred claims of the family. This feeling of respect has penetrated every British subject, and the traditions of the fireside are uppermost in the British mind at home or abroad."

The Queen first shows some dolls she dressed in the old Flemish costume, and she has used the regulation Dutch dolls for this purpose. They have little delicately chiselled faces, stout bodies and gracefully turned legs, with silken stockings, and they are dressed in gaudy colored costumes, in which yellow and red predominate. They wear ponderous and clumsy wooden shoes. There are six of these Flemish creatures, four girls and two boys, the latter having broad trousers, roundabout coats and grotesque-looking hats. A plentiful supply of red paint is on the cheeks.

Her majesty furnished the dolls with several outfits, some suitable for everyday wear, others for gala occasions, and others for court wear.

In her English dolls there is much wider scope given for pretty work and for ingenuity. Queen Elizabeth, in her gorgeous ruff and wide-spreading skirts, makes a most striking tableau. Elizabeth is also represented in an elaborate riding habit, such as she may have worn upon her famous visits to Kenilworth Castle and in her romantic interview with Amy Robsart.

The Queen Elizabeths are all supplied with the most expensive underclothing, the linen being worked with the finest of silk and trimmed with lace. The stockings are of wool.

Henry VIII. figures quite largely in the collection, but none of his wives appear to have attracted the interest of the Queen. The King is in one figure dressed in full armor, very cunningly made by neat stitches of silver thread, which gives the appearance of steel. He wears a helmet that can be raised and lowered to conceal his face.

Not the least interesting among the number is the figure of Mme. Montanari, who, at that period was a famous manufacturer of fancy dolls in London. The Queen has dressed this lady in a unique attire that is covered with little figures of dolls cut from different colored silks. A foot note quotes the report made by the managers of the Crystal Palace exhibit concerning this exhibit: "It consists of a series of dolls representing all ages from infancy to womanhood, arranged in several family groups with suitable and elegant furniture. These dolls have the hair, eyelashes and eyelids separately inserted in the wax and are in all respects modelled with lifelike expressions. The dresses worn by the different dolls are particularly commended for their faithfulness to historical accuracy and for the neatness and good taste with which they are made."

These dresses were all made by Her Majesty, but the fact was not divulged until the Queen chose to announce it herself in this forthcoming work. In the group are several



Amy Robsart.

Swiss attires and quite a variety of Italian costumes.

An important feature is the arrangement of the dolls' hair. Each is provided with a vast quantity of flaxen or ebony locks, and the Queen's nimble fingers have arranged a headdress in every instance characteristic of the nationality portrayed. In the Russian costume the headdress is made of strings of pearls, having a background of the finest lace. The doll that personates the male Russian bears a strong likeness to the then Czar, and is clothed in the dazzling uniform of white broadcloth, with gold lace and gold cords, a very small sword and a showy hat.

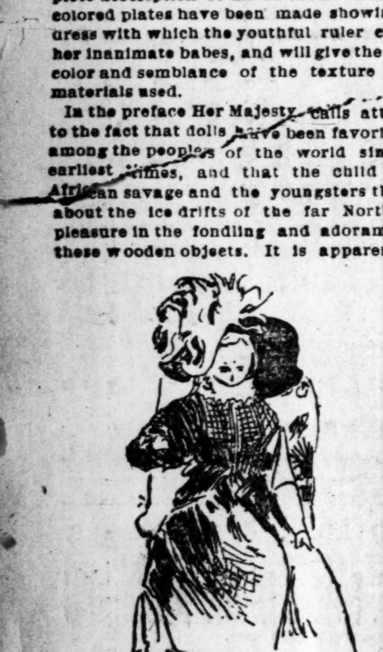
The French doll is the typical figure of Napoleon Bonaparte. The rotund figure of the French Emperor is clothed in the well-known cutaway coat and white knee-breeches and wears the famous three cornered hat. There are also dolls representing Empress Josephine and Maria Louise, and with a keen sense of humor the Queen has pinned to one of the dresses of Josephine a memorandum that she could only spare the time to give one of the several hundred costumes possessed by this remarkable lady.

The nearest approach to anything dramatic or theatrical is a group composed of Shakspeare and Ann Hathaway, the former being an evident copy of the well-known picture of Shakspeare that hangs in his house at Stratford. The representation of Ann Hathaway has nothing distinctive about it, as there was nothing distinctive in her appearance to call attention to, but Her Majesty has written her name upon her clothing so that there may be no doubt of her identification. Literature has been recognized in the person of its most distinctive representative, Dr. Johnson.

A paragraph in the opening preface says that for several years "Her Gracious Majesty found enjoyment in this little world of wood and carton and she tended them with a solicitude that was half maternal."



Miss Constance Forster. Isabella Lady Poultney. Elfrida Lady Bedford.



Earl of Leicester.

OFFERED A VACATION.

Dr. Parkhurst to Be Tendered a Much-Needed Rest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The session of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church has decided to give the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst a vacation from his duties as pastor until Jan. 1. Dr. Parkhurst's co-workers in the Madison Square Church realize the full extent of the prodigious labors which the fearless preacher has performed and the drain on his nerve forces, which has not by any means stopped because the election resulted as it did. The church officers say that if ever a rest was earned Dr. Parkhurst has earned this one.

It is not known, however, whether Dr. Parkhurst will accept the offer of the session. He has always expressed the feeling that the church year was too short at best, and he may be unwilling to cut it shorter, notwithstanding the evident fact that he needs the vacation.

Dr. Parkhurst is expected back from Lakewood on Nov. 26 to address a union meeting of the Young Men's Societies of New York and Brooklyn churches, which is to be held at Madison Square Church. On the next evening, Nov. 27, a dinner in his honor will be given under the auspices of the officers of the City Vigilance League. Covers will be laid for 500 guests at the dinner, which will be on a considerably larger scale than the one given last spring at the St. Dennis Hotel. This dinner and the meeting at the Madison Square Church on the previous evening will be of especial interest as being Dr. Parkhurst's first reappearance in public after the election.

In case Dr. Parkhurst should accept the offer of a vacation made by the church session, his pulpit will probably be filled part of the time by well-known ministers of the city and part of the time by the Rev. J. H. Denison, the assistant pastor of the church. Mr. Denison is a Williams College man and a grandson of Mark Hopkins, the famous old President of Williams.

Temperance Workers' Convention.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Nov. 13.—The National Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union begins its annual convention here this evening. It will continue during Wednesday, Thursday and part of Friday. The non-partisans grew out of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, being composed of that portion of the parent body opposed to a third party movement. It favors prohibition, evangelistic, educational and rescue work.

Dr. J. D. Moffat, President of Washington and Jefferson Colleges, will deliver an address of welcome. To-morrow night the convention will be addressed by Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, for five years president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and now prominent in the Women's Relief Corps. Thursday night will be "Y" night, devoted to the interests of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union.

War Against Crime.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 13.—As a result of the open and notorious violations of the Sunday saloon law and the gambling hells that flourish in Sedalia the Ministers' Alliance and a number of prominent citizens have organized a civic federation. The organization was completed last evening. The federation will secure evidence and assist in every possible manner in the conviction of criminals. Three policemen are now awaiting trial for accepting bribes from dissolute women.

Sunday-School Convention.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Nov. 13.—The Jersey County Sunday-School Convention convenes at Kemper next Thursday and continues over Friday. An elaborate programme is advertised. Large delegations from all the Sunday-schools of the county will be present. Messrs. Hammell and Hall, State workers, will be present. The good people of Kemper will entertain all visitors.

Religious Notes.

Gen. W. A. Booth founder of the Salvation Army delivered an address at Cleveland, O.

Ice was broken at Cashy, near Hopkinsville, Ky., in order to baptize converts to the Baptist Church.

547 FEET HIGH.

The Statue of William Penn Now Ready to Be Put Up.

THE TALLEST BUILDING IN ALL THE WORLD.

On Philadelphia's City Hall Will Be Bronze Eagles Weighing Five Tons, and the Statue Itself Will Weigh 60,000 Pounds.

Special Correspondence POST-DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Higher than St. Peter's at Rome, higher than the Strasburg Cathedral, higher than the Great Pyramid, higher than the Cologne Cathedral will be the lot of William Penn in Philadelphia in a few weeks. The hat of the good Quaker will overtop every other structure in this or any other country, except the Eiffel tower at Paris and the memorial shaft to Washington at the capital. And as neither of these is a building the comparison with them is hardly fair.

The Washington monument is 555 feet high, the Eiffel tower 984 feet. The crown of William Penn's hat will be 547 feet from the ground. The next structure in height, the Cologne Cathedral, is 510 feet.

The City Hall of Philadelphia is an immense structure of marble and brick and iron. It has been building since 1871. Its main tower on the north side of the building is 90 feet square at the base. Great marble blocks rest upon a foundation of 8 feet of concrete laid 20 feet below the surface of the ground. Some of these blocks weigh 5 tons. The walls in places are 22 feet through. The whole building is 470 by 486 feet. It is the largest single structure on the continent.

The stone work on the tower, which has been finished some time, already has begun to grow grey from the weather. The iron framework which surmounts the stone tower was begun some months ago. The structure has reached an elevation of over four hundred and seventy-five feet already. The workmen on it look like ants from the ground. It is calculated that by next month the iron frames will be in place, and the cup, which rests upon them, in position. Then the colossal statue of William Penn will be raised and fastened to its pedestal at the height of 510 feet.

Looking up from the street the tower, unfinished as it is, does not betray its real height. The dimensions of the tower dwarf its altitude. But, all the same, the iron frames far up in the air look spiderly and much too frail to bear any great weight. In the court-yard of the building lie a number of these iron beams which have yet to be hoisted to the tower's top. They are massive pieces of metal.

So far the frames of the upper part of the tower have been put up. After the statue is in place they will be covered with plates, which now are ready to put on. These are of iron, copper-coated with a thin skin of aluminum on the outside. They will be riveted fast to the frames, and are shaped each for its position.

There is an elevator in the great tower which carries passengers almost to the top of the stonework. From that point up, however, the climb must now be made by rough stairways and slender ladders. It is hard work getting up to where the men are working. It tries the nerves despite the fact that a cage of iron beams incloses the climber.

A powerful crane, from which drops a wire rope, brings up the iron frames and other materials. It is operated by a steam-engine, which also furnished the power to swing the pieces of metal into place.

There are over 100 feet of this iron-work already down. The structure looks like half of a great eel-basket without a top. The iron trusses run perpendicularly, but they are stayed by many cross-pieces and braced with beams parallel to the base of the structure.

The men who work at this dizzy height go about unconcernedly. They are used to working at great heights. They straddle the beams and hammer away just as if they were twenty and not four hundred feet in the air. But they take care not to run unnecessary risks all the same. Most of them wear rubber-soled shoes, and they hold tight to supports when moving from place to place. On good days they work nine hours, when the weather is wet they can't work at all. Everything is then slippery and hard to handle. Even when at the street level only a gentle breeze is blowing, up where they are a regular gale will be whistling through the iron beams, making exposed places decidedly uncomfortable.

On each of the four broad sides of the tower will be a clock face. But they are not to be ordinary clock faces. They will be each twenty-one feet in diameter. A great bronze eagle will bend over each clock face, and these birds will weigh close to five tons each. The narrow sides of the octagon of the tower will be ornamented with human figures of bronze, weighing fifteen tons apiece. One of these is already in position.

William Penn's statue is no ordinary one. It weighs 60,000 pounds. It is 37 feet in height. The Quaker's broad sweeping hat is 3 feet in diameter and around the brim is 23 feet. His passive face is marked by a nose 13 inches long and eyes 12 inches long and 4 inches wide, and the hair which falls in a graceful wave over his collar, is four feet in length. His shoulders are eleven feet across and a tape measure to go around them would need to be twenty-eight feet long. His straight-cut coat hangs somewhat away from his body and it is twenty-four feet in circumference at the waist.

From the ankle to the knee is 10 feet and his tight-drawn stockings end in broad, low shoes with bows on them, each of which is 22 inches wide and 5 feet 4 inches long. Flowing sleeves of metal lace droop over hands 4 feet in length and 3 feet across. But for all this, when Penn as in position, looking over the city he founded, he won't appear from the ground any larger than his children.

Grain Elevators in Russia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—United States Consul Stephan, at Annaberg, reports to the Department of State that the Russian Government is contemplating the erection of grain elevators along the Government railroads in the grain districts. For the first, such elevators will be built only at stations from which more than 200,000 pods (a pod equals 36.11 pounds) are shipped, leaving the stations with less than that amount. Each elevator is to have a capacity of 40 per cent of the average quantity of wheat shipped annually. In this way the farmers will be able to place a total of 79,000,000 pods of grain in store.

Pudivater—Sims.

A marriage which will be one of the events of Bohemian social circles in South St. Louis, will take place Wednesday morning at St. John Nepomuk's Church. The contracting parties are Mr. Albert J. Pudivater, a prominent business man of the South End, and Miss Rose Sims, a Bohemian belle. The reception will be held at the hall, No. 1701 Allen avenue.

Ashes and Embers.

The Texas & Pacific Railroad's big cotton wharf at New Orleans, containing between 25,000 and 26,000 bales of cotton, was entirely destroyed by fire. About fifty cars loaded with cotton were also consumed.

Various Accidents.

Alfred, 15-year-old son of John Carpenter of New Brunswick, N. J., was killed at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., with a snow ball.

Wm. F. Miller, a switchman of Bells, Tenn., was killed while coupling cars at Memphis.

Willie Smith, a colored boy, fancied he saw a ghost and died of convulsions at Memphis, Tenn.

H. A. Hughston was scalded to death and Patrick Gillen and A. I. Freeman were badly burned by steam from a blow-off pipe at Champaign, Ill.

A wall collapsed at Philadelphia, killing James Mullen and seriously hurting six other mechanics.

The body of James Partridge, 24 years old, was found hanging in a grapevine near Winfield, Kan. He left home on Sept. 1 in a light wagon. The wagon was found half a mile down stream. Partridge is supposed to have missed the ford and drowned while intoxicated.

WANTED HER TO DRINK.

A Woman's Experience With a Union Station Hackmar.

Shortly after the arrival of the morning trains at the Union Station Special Officer Dan Connors while walking through the station discovered seated in the main waiting-room a nice appearing woman about 27 years old, who was crying in a most heart-breaking manner. Seeing that she was in distress, Officer Connors began to question her as to her troubles, and finally drew from her that she was from Glasgow, Mo., and had come here to visit friends.

"She told me," said Officer Connors, in narrating the story, "that she had written her relatives to meet her at the station, but they had failed to do so. I asked her where they lived and she said somewhere on North Broadway, but she had forgotten the number. Finally she remembered that she had a letter in her hand-bag, and fishing it out found that the number was 4209 North Broadway. I told her that the cars would take her right there, but she said she was afraid she would get lost, so I got one of the train-callers and told him to take her to the car, and told her when she gave the conductor her fare to tell him where she was going and he would show her the Broadway car.

"We were pretty busy at the time so the caller took her out in front of the station and pointed out the car to her that was just coming up the hill and came back. That was the last I thought of her for about an hour, when I saw her coming back into the station. I said to the caller: 'I thought you put her on the car?' He said he showed it to her and then came back, so I went over and asked her what she was back at the station for. 'Well,' she said, 'I was standing waiting for the car when a hack-driver came over from across the street and asked if I wanted to go somewhere. I told him where I was going and he asked me if I didn't want a hack. I asked him how much he would charge and he said the regular rate. I told him I'd give him a quarter, but he said he'd have to charge me 50 cents; so I gave it to him and got into the hack. He drove me around a couple of blocks and stopped in front of some saloon. Getting down off his seat he came to the door and asked me to go in with him. I told him I wouldn't do it. He argued a long time and finally said he would not drive any farther without more money and went into the saloon. I sat a while and then got out and came back.'

"Well," continued Officer Connors, "I was so mad to think a woman would be such a fool that I gave her a good talking to, and then took her out myself and put her on a car. I tried to get a description of the hackman, but she was so frustrated she couldn't tell anything. I suppose she finally reached her friends, as I saw no more of her. But that is just the way people get in trouble."

SOLDIERS COMMENDED.

List of Those Recently Placed on the Roll of Honor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield has in a general order commended a number of soldiers for specially meritorious acts during the year 1893. The list is as follows:

Jan. 18, 1893—Second-Lieut. Frank D. Webster, 6th Infantry, and Privates Dennis Barry, John Buerger, Dennis Guiney, Leroy S. Hotchkiss and Charles F. Rodenstein, Co. A, 6th Infantry, for heroic conduct in rescuing, at the risk of their lives, an employe of the light-house service and his wife from drowning in New York Bay. (Silver life-saving medals, under sec. 7, act June 2, 1874, and sec. 9, act May 4, 1882.)

June 16, 1893 — First-Sergt. Patrick Kaine, Co. D, 3d Infantry, for heroic conduct in rescuing, at the risk of his life, a comrade from drowning in Leroy Lake, Minn. (Silver life-saving medal, under sec. 7, act June 20, 1872.)

June 18, 1893—Sergt. Wm. Chambers, Co. D, 25th Infantry, in the arrest of an Indian deserter and in resisting and defeating an attempt made at night and from ambush to rescue his prisoner, in which he displayed great coolness and bravery, at the Tong River Agency, Mont.

Summer of 1893—Corps. Jacob Tolan and August Arnold, Troop B, 3d Cavalry, for coolness, judgment and admirable discretion in maintaining order while in charge of the guard at the booths during the land registry at Orlando and Stillwater, O. T.

Aug. 2, 1893—Private John McVey, Troop F, 2d Cavalry, for heroic conduct in rescuing, at the risk of his life, a comrade from drowning in the Missouri River, opposite Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Oct. 12 and 13, 1893—Private Calvin Kimberly, Co. D, 25th Infantry, for promptness, perseverence and rapidity in the pursuit and capture, after a severe struggle, of a deserter at Sheridan, Wyo., and for endurance in his long ride from Fort Custer, Mont., to Sheridan, Wyo.

Nov. 3, 1893—Private Frank Bell, Troop A, 7th Cavalry, for courage and determination in saving, at the risk of his life, the Post Exchange Building, at Fort Reilly, Kan., from destruction by fire. (Certificate of merit.)

Nov. 13, 1893—First-Lieut. Chas. P. Elliott, 4th Cavalry; First-Sergt. Alexander Smart, Troop E; Sergt. Guy Norton, Troop E, 4th Cavalry, for the skill, courage, fortitude and energy displayed in their voluntary search for and rescue of a party of civilians lost in the Bitter Root Mountains, Idaho.

Cling to Old Customs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—W. B. Lorser, Indian Agent for the Sacs and Foxs at Tama, Io., where there are 392 Indians, makes a rather pessimistic report of the conditions and advancement of the Indians. There are but thirty-five houses, the Indians living mostly in tepees. Most of the Indians cling to the blanket instead of civilized dress. He expected a report of agricultural progress, but was doomed to disappointment. There has been no progress in schools.

Capital Notes.

Prof. C. H. Townsend of the United States Fish Commission, reports that the consignment of oysters intended for Willapa Bay, Wash., have reached their destination in good condition and have been planted in locations presenting the extreme of conditions to be found in the bay.

Jorge Alberto Guirolo, a young man from San Salvador, who has been allowed the privileges of the Military Academy at the request of the Minister of his country, has been discharged from that institution. This step was taken as a matter of discipline to the other cadets.

The contract for putting an elevator in the Federal Building at Galveston has been awarded to the Hale Elevator Co. on a bid of $4,200.

Just as the new torpedo boat Ericsson started on the course in Long Island Sound, over which she is to have her trial for speed, an eccentric snapped on the starboard side, causing the trial to be again indefinitely postponed.

Check Raiser Raised.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 13.—A man giving the name of Frank Monroe has been arrested here for attempting to cash a certificate issued by the Croker-Woolworth National Bank of San Francisco which had been raised from $15 to $1,500. Monroe acknowledged he had raised the check. He says he is a mechanic and his home is in Lowell, Mass. The police believe he is a professional check raiser.

New York Brokers Assign.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Chas. B. Caldwell and Wm. R. Bunker, who compose the firm of Caldwell & Bunker, brokers at 18 New street, assigned to-day to Sherman W. Knevals, without preference.

Rudolph W. Woffsohn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Rudolph W. Woffsohn, a prominent Republican politician, Consul at Mannheim during Garfield's administration, died last night.

Tired of Life.

Judge Ben O. Jones of Metropolis, Ky., shot himself fatally with suicidal intent.

James Ferguson, a well-known farmer residing in Miami Township, Ind., committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

August Dams, a notorious joint-keeper and gambler at Kansas City, Kan., fatally shot himself last night after an ineffectual attempt to murder his wife.

A KING'S FRIEND.

Yet Mme. Schratt Used to Play in Bowery Theaters.

HOW FRANCIS JOSEPH IS A DAILY VISITOR AT HER COTTAGE.

She Is a Valued Adviser on Affairs Political as Well as Social, and Her Son Has a Commission in the Army, Though Her Husband and He Live Away.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

VIENNA, Nov. 1.—One of the strangest court romances of the nineteenth century is holding the rapt attention of the 38,000,000 subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The story concerns Emperor Francis Joseph and his attentions to the beautiful Mme. Schratt, an actress who a few years ago played in the Thalia Theater in the Bowery, New York, with only indifferent success. Mme. Schratt is not only the Emperor's favorite, but his confidante and adviser, both in matters political and relating to the court. It is even said that she exercises such sway over his majesty that her influence can be traced in the settlement of the gravest public questions. It is needless to say that the Emperor appears frequently at the Imperial Theater in Vienna, and he also almost daily visits Mme. Schratt at her cottage.

When, about twelve years ago, Catherine Schratt appeared in the Bowery, although billed as the leading Vienna actress, she did not arouse great enthusiasm, but she was regarded as a fascinating little woman whose pleasant smile and winning ways stood her in good stead in the lighter comedy parts.

Her beauty was of the pronounced Viennese type. Bonny blue eyes, a wealth of light-brown hair and an aristocratic figure were her important charms. She was then about 28 years of age.

But nowadays in Austria-Hungary if one speaks of the first lady of the country, or, as they call it over there, of the "Hohe Frau," none other is meant but Mme. Catherine Schratt. At the time of her engagement in New York Mme. Schratt was the wife of a Hungarian nobleman by the name of Herr Von Kiss, whose fortunes were on the wane and whose estates in Hungary had dwindled to next to nothing.

Herr Von Kiss is only a remembrance of today. He is said to live in the South of France, and a bright boy, now about 14, the fruit of his marriage with the actress, is brought up under his name in the Theresianum, one of the aristocratic institutions in Vienna.

In Vienna Mme. Schratt reappeared at the Imperial Berg Theater, which corresponds to the Comedie Francaise in Paris. The Emperor, who is a regular first-nighter, saw Mme. Schratt's performances, and when his visits to the theater became more frequent than usual the gossips began to draw their conclusions. But nothing occurred in the outside life of Emperor which would justify any malicious reports. When the Emperor first met the actress personally is not known. But it was said that this event took place soon after Mme. Schratt returned from America and applied for an audience at the court to thank his majesty for the leave of absence which he had graciously accorded her.

Even at that period a number of court satellites, anxious to grasp any opportunity, and aware of the gossip that was abroad, began to swarm around the actress, and at balls and receptions she was constantly surrounded by court officers and even members of the Imperial Cabinet.

To the public at large the fact of a personal acquaintance between the Emperor and the actress remained a deep secret. It was only after the death of Prince Rudolph that matters assumed an entirely different aspect. That this historical tragedy was a terrible blow to the Emperor Francis Joseph and his wife, who idolized her son, may well be imagined. The Emperor never recovered from the shock, and from a man in the prime and vigor of life he suddenly turned into a senile old man.

To the astonishment of all, he sought consolation in the society of none other than Mme. Schratt. The actress was repeatedly invited to the table of the Emperor at the Imperial Castle in Ischl, an honor never before bestowed upon any other artist in the world. But the population stood in amazement when it was rumored that not only the Emperor, but also the Empress had chosen the actress, Mme. Schratt, as consoler and adviser. The Empress always has had a reputation for extreme haughtiness, and was the only member of the royal family who never courted popularity.

Yet to-day it is a common sight in Vienna to see the Empress Elizabeth driving out in an open carriage with Mme. Schratt. Mme. Schratt often calls at the Imperial mansion to cheer Her Majesty, who is subject to attacks of melancholia, and no one so admirably succeeds in dispersing the clouds from the Empress' mind. The Empress never misses a public opportunity to show her respect for her, purely platonic.

The relations between the Emperor and the actress are explained by the most absurd theories, one of which has it that Mme. Schratt is the legitimate offspring of the monarch. It is apparent that Emperor Francis Joseph takes no trouble to conceal his almost paternal affection for the young woman. He may be seen almost any day, in fair weather or foul, at about noon time, walking from the Imperial Castle to the cottage of the actress, a distance of five miles. Hundreds of his subjects watch his majesty on his way there, and he answers their respectful salutations with his wonted serenity.

The neighbors of Mme. Schratt know the exact hour of the Emperor's visits, and all the little occurrences there are talked over with great avidity. Mme. Schratt unhesitatingly tells her friends that the Emperor is interested in many trifling matters far below his sphere. He inquires about her Bohemian acquaintances, is delightfully amused at any little gossip or scandal and takes a good-natured interest in musicians, bankers and artists of whose existence he never had any knowledge before.

It is told how the Emperor was amused at one time at an occurrence in the actress' house, when the maid of Mme. Schratt was ill and could not serve the tea. Her substitute, with ill-concealed excitement, made the most serious blunders in waiting on the table, greatly to His Majesty's edification. It is also said that once the famous comedian Girardi was on a visit to the actress' house, when the Emperor unexpectedly arrived, and the comedian, in his excitement, jumped from the first floor window to the cottage which caused the Emperor to be convulsed with laughter, and made him assure the comedian of his desire to share the rooms with him.

While the Emperor's visits to Mme. Schratt are to him a sort of relaxation from affairs of state, at the same time her influence cannot be overlooked. She has a wonderful capacity for cheering the Emperor up by her extremely exuberant and jovial manner and hernaivete, which doubtless first attracted the Emperor.

"She has never attempted to make the slightest use of the strange opportunities which fate has given her. This is one of the psychological mysteries of the case. During the long years of this imperial courtship, except a few presents such as one friend might give to another, she has never been known to accept the slightest material tokens from his majesty.

Mme. Schratt lives on the salary which she receives from the Imperial Berg Theater, which is by no means a small one, amounting to 40,000 florins, equal to $16,000 of American money. Out of this she defrays all the expenses of her household, including the little extra lunches for His Majesty, who is a lover of good wine and excellent cigars, are not small ones. Only on one occasion has the Emperor reciprocated in a notable way to the actress, and that was when a short time ago on the occasion of the fourteenth birthday of the actress' only son, the Emperor made him a birthday present consisting of an officer's commission in the Austrian Army, a favor conferred only on members of the royal family and scions of the highest nobility in the empire.

It is said in Vienna that the reason the Emperor did not decorate Strauss, the composer, on the occasion of the Strauss jubilee the other day, was owing to Mme. Schratt's objections, which may or may not have been due to jealousy.

SELF-CULTURE SOCIETY.—The Self-Culture Debating Society at its meeting discussed the question, "Should Primary Elections Be Placed Under State Control, and the Candidates of Each Party Be Selected at One Time?" The parties who debated the subject were: E. N. Plank, Philip Unterberger, R. L. Russell, Thompson Pierce, Charles Colgrove and Omar A. Appel.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

THE

Animal Extracts

Prepared according to the formula of

DR. WM. A. HAMMOND,

In his laboratory at Washington, D. C.

The most wonderful therapeutic discovery since the days of Jenner.

CEREBRINE, . . . From the brain.
MEDULLINE, . From the spinal cord.
CARDINE, . . . From the heart.
TESTINE, . . . From the testes.
OVARINE, . . . From the ovaries.

The physiological effects produced by a single dose of Cerebrine are acceleration of the pulse with feeling of fullness and distention in the head, exhilaration of spirits, increased urinary excretion, augmentation of the expulsive force of the bladder and peristaltic action of the intestines, increase in muscular strength and endurance, increased power of vision in elderly people, and increased appetite and digestive power.

Dose, Five Drops. Price (2 drachms), $2.50.

THE COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO., Washington, D. C.

Send for Book.

Meyer Bros. Drug Co., Agents for St. Louis.

FRACTURED HIS SKULL.

Lee Shelton Beats Up Henry Clay With a Revolver.

Lee Shelton and Henry Clay, two negroes, got into a dispute at 1:30 a. m., in Nat Shelton's saloon, 714 North High street, and in the fight which ensued Lee Shelton assaulted Clay on the head with a revolver, inflicting a number of scalp wounds. Clay was taken to the City Dispensary, were it was ascertained that in addition to the other injuries he had sustained a fracture of the skull. He refused to go to the City Hospital and was taken to his home, 1007 North Twelfth street. Lee Shelton was arrested by Officers Hunt and Hogeman of the Third District on the charge of assault to kill.

TOOK HIS MONEY.

Charge Made by Nicholas Bell Against Kittie Crosby.

Kittie Crosby, an inmate of an immoral resort at 522 Clark avenue, was arrested at 6 a. m. by Officer Dalton, on complaint of Nicholas Bell of 205 South Broadway, who alleges that while in the company of the Crosby woman, he was relieved of $40. The money has not been recovered. A warrant for grand larceny will be applied for by Bell.

Negro Exodus to Liberia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—D. L. Johnson of Hot Springs and eleven other negroes, old, young, male and female, arrived here yesterday via the Kansas City, from Savannah, Ga. They are members of the International Emigration Society, founded early this year by Bishop Turner, and are the vanguard of the proposed exodus to Liberia. The society is said to number 4,000. The twelve arrivals are a committee to arrange for the reception of a large number of negroes. President Cheeseman of the promised land has, it is said, promised immigrants farms and tools. The first lot of 500 is expected to leave next month.

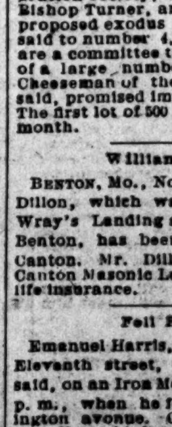
William Dillon's Body.

BENTON, Mo., Nov. 13.—The body of Wm. Dillon, which was found in the river at Wray's Landing about Nov. 1 and buried at Benton, has been exhumed and taken to Canton. Mr. Dillon was a member of the Canton Masonic Lodge and had $2,000 Masonic life insurance.

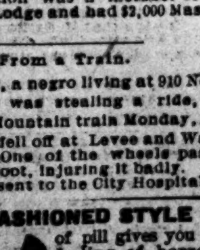
Fell From a Train.

Emanuel Harris, a negro living at 910 North Eleventh street, was stealing a ride, it is said, on an Iron Mountain train Monday, at 5 p. m., when he fell off at Levee and Washington avenue. One of the wheels passed over Harris' left foot, injuring it badly. The injured man was sent to the City Hospital.

THE OLD-FASHIONED STYLE



of pill gives you a feeling of horror when you see it and when you feel it. Like the "blunderbuss" of a former decade, it is big and clumsy, but not effective. In this century of enlightenment, you have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver troubles in the most effective way. For Indigestion, Constipation, Billous Attacks, Sick and Billous Headache, nothing has been found to equal these pills of Dr. Pierce's invention.



MR. S. BAKER, SR.

Mr. SAMUEL BAKER, Sr., of No. 161 Summit Av., Phillipsburgh, N. J., says: "There is nothing that can compare with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, as Liver Pills. They have done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken."

THE POST-DISPATCH.

BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established, where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

CENTRAL.

Clark av.—Cor. 14th	G. H. Schoel
Clark av.—2136	I. L. Ochsner
Franklin av.—1600	C. Klipstein
Franklin av.—1737	H. A. Kattelman
Jefferson av.—300 S.	A. H. Schulte
Jefferson and Market st.	H. D. Rohlfing
Lucas av.—1700	W. S. Fleming
Olive st.—1400	R. Riley
Olive st.—2001	J. S. Proctor
Washington av.—1328	McFarland's Pharmacy
Washington av.—2838	T. S. Glenn

NORTHWEST.

Benton st.—1501	Koch & Kempff
Benton st.—N. W. Cor. 22d	John A. Fritz
Benton st.—2473	Wm. H. Mots
Biddle and High sts.	Koch & Kempff
Biddle st.—1600	A. Friedberg & Co
Biddle st.—N. w. cor. 20th	Alex J. Temm
Broadway—1751 N.	A. S. Ludwig
Broadway—2001 N.	O. D'Amour
Broadway—3625 N.	W. C. Waldeck
Broadway—4101 N.	W. J. Kohrumel
Broadway—4850 N.	C. W. G. E. Bachman
Brooklyn—1109	A. J. Engel
Carr st.—1378	Lion Drug Store
Carr st.—2201	Crawley's Pharmacy
Cass av.—1000	Cass Avenue Pharmacy
Cass av.—1627	A. A. Link
Cass av.—Cor. 23d	H. W. Strathmann
Cass av.—Cor. Jefferson	W. A. Holscher
Cass av. and Bacon st.	F. J. Herkert
Chambers and 15th sts.	C. W. Smith
Cottage and Warne avs.	J. X. Geisler
Dodier st.—2248	F. B. Vogt
Easton av. 3180	F. C. Pauley
Easton av. 4161	Herman Fisher
Easton av. 4252	E. H. Voepel
Easton av.—4900	H. O. Koenig
Easton av. 4966	G. P. Mulhall
Eleventh st.—3701 N	T. H. Wurmb
Eleventh st.—4201 N.	H. W. Barkhoefer
East Grand av. 1923	T. H. Wurmb
Gamble st.—2631	A. Braun
Garrison and Easton	Garrison Pharmacy
Garrison and Washington	C. C. May
Garrison and Cass	Gill Bros
Grand av.—1460 N.	Stegner Drug Co
Grand av.—1927 N.	W. D. Temm
Grand av.—3631 N.	A. J. Hoenny
Grand av.—4048 N.	Wm. Craemer
Kossuth av.—3906	L. W. O. Renke
Madison and 14th st.	Pauley's
Madison and 19th sts.	B. J. Ludwig
Marcus and Greer avs.	J. A. Pfunder
Ninth st.—2625 N.	O. Claus
N. Market and 14th sts.	A. P. Gest
O'Fallon and 7th sts.	D. W. Rockwell
O'Fallon and 10th sts.	T. T. McAuliffe
St. Louis av.—1948	Gustavus Koch
St. Louis av. and 25th st.	J. H. Sewing
St. Louis av.—2858	Carey Bros. Drug Co
Taylor av.—1827	G. H. Wagner

WEST END.

Fayard av. and Suburban Ry.	Geo. F. Becker
Boyle av. and Old Manchester	Lehman Bros
Clayton av.—4840	H. P. Roller
Chestnut st.—3201	F. H. Swift
Chestnut st.—3601	F. L. Pickett
Compton av.—200 S.	J. F. Cummings
Delmar and Taylor avs.	E. M. Pirner
Finney av.—4069	Gatewood & Haagen
Finney and Taylor avs.	Taylor Av. Pharmacy
Grand av.—1001 N.	Pauley's Drug Store
Grand and Finney avs.	Clinton Pharmacy
Lindell av.—3575	A. D. Byrne
Lucas av.—3841	Charles C. May
Market st.—2846	St. Louis Pharmacy
Manchester rd.—922	E. R. Marten
Manchester and Theresa av.	Crusius
Maple and Hamilton avs.	C. J. Haeberle
Morgan st.—3300	W. Ross Harris
Morgan st.—3746	Schneider's Pharmacy
Olive st.—3100	Olive Pharmacy Co
Olive st.—3201	Louis Schurk
Olive st.—3342	B. H. Newland
Olive st.—3500	Adam B. Roth
Olive and Grand av.	Thomas Halpin
Olive st.—3718	W. R. Grant
Olive st.—4101	R. N. Harris
Olive st.—4169	J. R. Strite
Olive st.—4267	Allen & Barnes
Old Manchester rd. and Hackland av.	Schreier's Drug Store
Page av.—3750	H. C. Brenner
Pendleton av.—927	R. S. Overton
Vandeventer and Morgan	C. F. Ruesch
Vandeventer and Cook avs.	Lyda & Reed
Vandeventer and Finney avs.	A. H. Sippy
Washington av.—3800	J. Weiner
Washington av.—3901	J. E. Hilby

SOUTHWEST.

Arsenal st.—1961	R. R. Kettenbach
Broadway—1532 S.	S. Broadway Pharmacy
Broadway—1800 S.	O. F. Heitmeyer
Broadway—3000 S.	Irwin J. Koeberlin
Broadway—3318 S.	Chas. Renner, Jr.
Broadway—3612 S.	E. S. Geisler
Broadway—3624 S.	H. W. Clausen
Broadway—3919 S.	South Side Pharmacy
Broadway—3907 S.	F. Hemm
California and Russell avs.	J. P. Methudy
California av. & Cherokee st.	Carey Bros. Drug Co
Chouteau av.—700	Henry Braun
Chouteau av.—1500	T. F. Hagenow
Chouteau av. and Grattan st.	Chr. Schaefer & Son
Chouteau av.—1801	H. F. A. Spilker
Chouteau av.—2200	H. F. Helwig
Chouteau av., cor. Jefferson	Otto Traubel
Chouteau av.—2738	Friedewald's Pharmacy
Chouteau av.—2837	W. E. Krueger
Eighth st.—1701 S.	Albert J. Funsch
Fourth st.—1128 S.	Jacob Freisz
Gravois st.—1945	Henry Fisher
Gravois st.—2711	B. C. Nieman
Gravois st.—2944	B. Jost
Hickory st.—800	E. A. Sennewald & Co
Hickory st.—1100	Lohrman & Mynders
Jefferson av.—2127 S.	Berg's Pharmacy
Jefferson av.—3403 S.	Theo. Boody
Jefferson av.—3601 S.	Fred'k J. Meyer
Jefferson and Gravois avs.	H. Pockels
Lafayette av.—1800	Philip Kaut
Lafayette av.—2601	Paul M. Nake
Lafayette av.—2822	Compton Hill Pharmacy
Menard—1434	G. Weinsberg
Menard—2358	A. C. Bendel
Park av.—1937	G. H. Andreas
Park av.—2600	J. T. Feager
Sidney st.—1956	C. H. Zahn
Salina st.—2870	A. P. Kaltwasser
St. Ange av.—1400	R. H. Gaertner
Virginia av. and Keramec	A. W. Blitz
Wyoming and 7th sts.	O. J. Funsch

CARONDELET.

Broadway—7618 S.	A. Knorr
Broadway—7631 S.	L. F. Walbel
Michigan and Ivory av.	Benno Bribach

SUBURBAN.

WELLSTON.

Wellston Pharmacy.......... Frederick A. Moses

DE HODIAMONT.

W. E. Elliott.

FERGUSON.

Ferguson Pharmacy.......... L. R. Yancey

WEBSTER GROVES.

S. L. Douglass.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Collinsville and Missouri av.	O. F. Kresse
Missouri av.—301	Heller & Traubel

BELLEVILLE, ILL.

Main and High sts.......... Geo. H. Stolberg

P-D WANTS WORK WONDERS P-D

PROFITS OF RACING.

Men Connected With the Eastern Tracks Have Grown Rich.

THE DWYER BROS. THOUGHT TO HAVE CLEARED OVER $2,000,000.

Wealth of the Keenes, Richard Croker, William Lakeland and Joe McDonald—Joe Choynski Has Gone Back to His Fighting Form—Lafayette College Will Not Allow Thanksgiving Day Foot Ball.

Now that the era of great profits in race tracks around New York has passed it is interesting to see where the money has gone. Almost without exception every man who has had any business connection with racing and who has not bet on horses, has grown rich. Of course, the big money has been made by the track owners. The Dwyers have probably cleared between them $2,000,000. M. F. Dwyer has lost considerable of his money in his plunging operations, but P. J. Dwyer has retained all of his, and is now easily worth $1,000,000. George Engeman, the proprietor of the Brighton Beach track, cleared $268,000 last season, but his mania for gambling and his admiration for bad pugilists have left him very little of the princely income he has derived from this remarkable little track. The immense profits of Sheepshead Bay have been divided up among a great many stockholders, the principal one being William K. Vanderbilt. Most of the big trainers are all on comfortable avenue. William Lakeland, who handles the horses belonging to the Messrs. Keene, is said to be worth over $200,000.

John Huggins, John Rogers and Matt Byrnes, who train for Millionaires Lorrillard, Brown and Daly respectively, are also very wealthy men. Of the owners who have made big money may be mentioned Gideon & Daly, the Messrs. Keene and Richard Croker, proprietor of the Manhattan Stable. J. R. Keene and his son Foxhall have been unusually fortunate, but the big money which they have won in stakes and purses has been invested in yearlings and brood mares. The Keenes have nearly $400,000 tied up in thoroughbreds just now. Richard Croker also has very near that sum invested in horses. It will be remembered that he paid $250,000 for an interest in Gen. Jackson's famous breeding establishment. Belle Meade, last year. Only a few Eastern bookmakers have accumulated money. J. E. McDonald is quoted as being worth $250,000. Ike Thompson is said to be worth $100,000. There are hardly half a dozen others who have as much as $50,000.

* * *

The crack light-weight jockey, Harry Griffin, was in great form at St. Asaph Monday piloting four of his mounts to victory. All four were strong favorites, and their success caused much rejoicing among the form-players, especially those who plunge on Griffin, when he rides the horse that figures best. Griffin has given Fred Taral and Willie Sims a close race for the honors in the saddle during the season that just closed. Each boy is in the employ of a big stable, but Griffin was fortunate enough to be connected with Gideon & Daly, who lead the winning owners. In their colors he rode The Butterflies to victory in the Futurity, the richest stake of the year. This achievement has given him prestige, and although he is not as strong in the saddle as Taral, Griffin's admirers claim the "Dutchman" does not excel their favorite much in skill and judgment. The rise of young Griffin as a jockey has been really phenomenal, when it is considered that only two years ago he was an unknown stable boy. It is understood that Gideon & Daly will pay $16,000 for first call on his services next season.

* * *

Jockey Mayberry, who rides for Dan Honig, and Starter Billy Bruen had quite an interesting seance in front of the judges' stand at Madison Monday. Mayberry had just piloted Censor to victory, and he was standing on the track when Starter Bruen came back from the post.

"Now, I want to give you some advice," said Bruen to the jockey. "Although a good rider, you cause more trouble at the post than any boy riding here. This bothers me, but it also worries your mounts and injures their chances of success accordingly."

"Well, if I give you any trouble it's not done intentionally," replied the jockey. "My eagerness to get off well and do justice to the horses I am riding is responsible."

"That's all right," continued the starter. "For if I thought you were cutting up tricks just to bother me you wouldn't ride here again. You are altogether too anxious, and sometimes act as if you had suddenly gone daft."

"Why, my employer has told me that also," replied Mayberry, "and I guess you must be right," Mr. Bruen.

"Well, now, I like that," said Peach Honig, who came up in the meantime. "The idea of a lunatic in our employ, and riding horses at that. It's time enough, Mayberry, for you to admit you are crazy when they land you in the bug-house."

Honig lost $200 on Censor when Simmons beat him out Saturday. The old gelding was at prohibitive odds Monday, so his owners couldn't have got much of it back again.

* * *

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the popular composer, although well-known as a man about town in London, has never until now manifested any taste for the turf. This is a passion which has come to him comparatively late in life. It is all due to the late St. Leger. Acting on the advice of a friend he ventured $125 on Throstle at the starting price of 40 to 1. As Throstle was an outsider and Ladas, the winner of the Derby, was in the race, sir Arthur never dreamed that he would get a place. He was unmercifully chaffed by his friends and advised to hedge, which he attempted in vain to do, and thereupon lost all further interest in the race, regarding his bet as money thrown away. He did not even take the trouble to watch the finish, and was therefore agreeably surprised when, a few minutes afterward, the people who had been chaffing him overwhelmed him with congratulations and compliments of his selection of the winner. Throstle had come in first, and to his astonishment the composer found himself the winner of $3,000. Sir Arthur declares that this is a much more rapid, agreeable and easy way of earning money than by writing operas, oratorios, or even ballads, and proposes to take henceforth an active and not altogether platonic interest in turf matters.

Winners at Other Tracks.

At St. Asaph—Lady Violet, High Point Belle, Burlingham, Prince George, Midstar, Weraberg.

At Nashville—Bulzar, Clara Bauer, Prime Minister, Diamond Dick, John P.

At Lexington—Clintie C., Spiritualist, Gloriana, Exhart, Haima, Carrie Lyle.

At San Francisco—Santa Cruz, Sir Richard, Hy-Dy, Flint, Arapahoe.

Results at Madison.

First race, five and one-half furlongs—Bravourina first, King Richard second, Owen Golden third. Time, 1:14.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs—Tom Karl first, Dora S. second, Jennie S. third. Time, 1:14.

Third race, five furlongs—Censor first; Mickie John second, Pink Bloomer third. Time, 1:06.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Danion first, Heads or Tails second, Vevay third. Time, 1:27.

Fifth race, one mile—National first, Bargain second, My Partner third. Time, 1:48.

Track Talk.

George Scoggan, the well-known Kentucky turfman, died at Louisville Monday. The deceased was in partnership on the turf, for ten years, with his brother Hiram Scoggan.

The Harlem track at Chicago was full of frozen dirt Monday and the meeting has been closed. The Roby track will inaugurate its winter meeting on Thursday.

The fastest pacing records this season are: Robert J., 2:01¼; John R. Gentry, 2:03¾; Online and Joe Patchen, 2:04; the 2-year-old colt Directly, 2:07¾, and Flying Jib with a running mate in 1:58¾.

The fastest trotting miles made this year are as follows: Alix, bay mare by Patronage, dam Atlanta by Attorney, in 2:04¾; the 2-year-old filly Fantasy by Chimes, dam Homora by Almonarch, in 2:06. Ralph Wilkes, the New England stallion, comes next, with a mark of 2:08¾, while the gelding Ryland T. comes next with 2:07¾. These are all record breakers in their respective lines.

PUGILISTIC BACK NUMBER.

Joe Choynski Has Seen His Best Days—Griffo and McAuliffe.

"I think that his day has gone by," said a pugilist in Boston in discussing Choynski's standing and prospects. "There is no question but that he was a good and game man in his time, and had he dawned upon the fistic field now instead of in an earlier era of the sport he would be in line to talk to the tip-toppers. To be sure he started from the same mark and on the same field as did Corbett, while was beaten repeatedly in that race. Corbett attracted attention and fell into good hands, with the result we all know. Choynski ever since has tried to get the first bite of the red apple, but has failed. In my opinion, he lost the last great opportunity of his fighting career when he failed to finish Fitzsimmons in their meeting in this city, after knocking Bob down and nearly putting him out. He was in no condition to stand a hard battle, and his reputation should never have been placed at stake for what little there was to gain in the way of money. I believe that Joe Goddard punched all the physical fight out of Choynski in Australia."

* * *

When Matchmaker Stoddard offered young Griffo $2,500 to box Jack McAuliffe twenty rounds at 135 pounds before the Atlantic Club, he declined.

"I am perfectly willing to fight McAuliffe either a limited number of rounds or to a finish," said Griffo, "but I want an even chance of winning. If I fought McAuliffe before the Atlantic Club I do not believe I would have such a chance. Jack is one of the directors of the club, and every man in it is his friend. He also has many friends among the police. If he were to make my nose bleed the police official in charge might stop the fight, and the referee would surely decide in McAuliffe's favor. I am more than anxious to meet McAuliffe again, and I will agree to fight him before the Seaside Athletic Club or any other reputable club in the country offering the largest purse and having a fair referee. I will not quibble over the weight. I will meet McAuliffe at 126 pounds, 133 pounds, the lightweight limit, or at catch weights."

McAuliffe says that if Griffo will not fight before the Atlantic Club, he will meet him in private with skin tight gloves.

* * *

"Bantam," the New Orleans writer upon pugilistic matters, refers to the Griffo-Lavigne match as follows: "Griffo should withdraw from the fighting business, for the lads who mill nowadays are either too good for him or he has retrograded himself. He was a great fighter, a pleasant, well-behaved fellow, and in every sense of the word an ornament to the profession to which he belonged."

The comment of "Pringle" is: "The contest fully shows how absurd were the claims that Griffo was the superior of Dixon. It can be easily seen now how manager O'Rourke lost a large amount of money by not allowing Dixon to fight Griffo at weight." Lavigne is criticised by this writer for not ending the contest sooner than he did.

Sporting Editor Schlichter of the Philadelphia *Item* says: "Johnny has lost his speed and his hard-hitting powers, but his indomitable pluck he still retains. If he is wise he will abandon the ring."

Mr. Borden, the fistic reviewer of the New York *Press* says: "Griffo gave a magnificent exhibition of gameness. If he possessed any other fighting quality he gave no evidence of it."

* * *

"I don't want to see Dan Creedon fight Charlie Mitchell or any one else before the Bolingbroke Club of London," said Mick Dunn. "There is no order during the fights before that club and I have seen its patrons hanging over the ropes, yelling at the men in the ring. Their remarks were not complimentary either. Some of the vilest epithets were hurled at the poor fellows and I am sure that Dan would get a raw deal if he met Mitchell in that arena. Say, but it's strange that the report that Mitchell is afflicted with Bright's disease should be followed so soon by this offer of $1,500 from the Bolingbroke Club for a match between him and Creedon. Creedon will take him before the National Club of London or any reputable club, but Col. Hopkins will never let him go up against a game like Bolingbroke Club. I'm blessed if I know what to think about Mitchell. He may be all right, but I can't believe that he will ever get back to form sufficiently to whip Creedon or any other first-class man. Charlie is foxy, but I am afraid the poor fellow is out of the business in which he was at one time a shining light."

Sharpe-Crosby Benefit.

The athletic entertainment at Uhrig's Cave for the benefit of Harry Sharpe and Frank Crosby was well received by the packed house. Many of the leading local boxers and wrestlers, professional and amateur, took part. The beneficiaries wound up the entertainment with a satisfactory four-round go, which Prof. Duffy refereed. He was well received.

Fugilistic Pointers.

Danny Danny succeeded in staying six rounds with Tommy White, but was groggy at the close of the bout. It was decided a draw.

Billy Layton of New Orleans knocked out Jim O'Donnell of Philadelphia at the Crescent City in the seventh round.

Two bloody rounds were fought before the Athletic Club of Cincinnati by Louis Groeninger and Mike Harris. The police interfered. Groeninger was badly worsted.

L. A. W. LEGISLATION.

Important Changes in the Rules Recommended by the Racing Board.

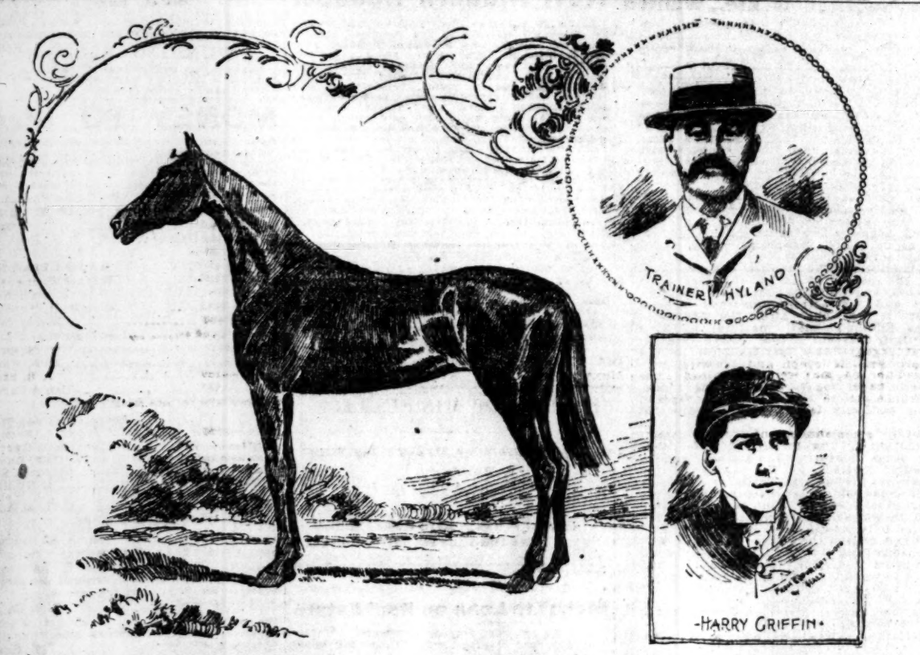
The Racing Board of the L. A. W. will recommend to the National Assembly important amendments to the racing rules, following in many instances the suggestions made in the POST-DISPATCH by W. P. Lainr, Secretary of the St. Louis Associated cycling clubs. If the recommendations are adopted, special referees will be appointed for the national circuits, and private trials for records will be restricted to a certain period, and must take place under the supervision of L. A. W. officials. Hustling men and manufacturers will be protected. All racing men will be declared Class B men. The chairmanship of the board will be made a salaried office.

St. Louis cyclists will regret the recommendation that road racing shall be condemned and suppressed, if possible. The rules will, if the suggestion is carried out, be so altered that women—bloomers and all—will be excluded from taking part in a race. Tyler's alleged competition record at Waltham, on Oct. 22, was rejected.

WOULD NOT ALLOW IT.

Lafayette's Eleven Could Not Play on Thanksgiving Day.

As there will be no foot ball game in New York on Thanksgiving Day this year the managers of Manhattan field have been making an effort for a game to be played on that day between the Lafayette College and Brown University teams. The students at Lafayette favored such a game, but the faculty would not permit it, President Warfield explaining to the students that Thanksgiving Day, having been set apart by the civil authorities as a day for the public recognition of the goodness of God to our country, and having for many years been consecrated to the purpose and as a family festival, it is highly improper that a college founded for the education of youth in the principles of good morals and good citizenship, as well as sound learning and loyalty to the truth of God, should do anything to lower the traditions or undermine the public regard for such a day.



BUTTERFLIES, WHO WON $50,510 THE PAST SEASON, HER JOCKEY AND TRAINER.

MORE YALE COACHERS.

Williams and Heffelfinger Will Put on the Finishing Touches.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13.—Yale's squad of football coachers has been augmented by the arrival of Williams and Heffelinger. The latter will devote most of his time to getting McCrea and Hicock into shape for the great game on Nov. 24, and Williams who has spent all the fall coaching the University of Pennsylvania team and who is largely responsible for their victory over Princeton on Saturday, will try to teach the Pennsylvania style of interference. Greenway is reported very much better and it is hoped he may be out again by the last of the week.

AFTER NEW YORK SPORTS.

Grand-Jury Instructed to Indict Prize Fighters and Chicken Fighters.

LYONS, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo and Auburn sports have been holding their prize fights and cocking mains in this vicinity for some time past. In charging the Grand-jury of the Circuit Court here, Judge Davy of Rochester instructed them to bring in indictments against the participants and the owners of the property where the fights occurred, and all witnesses. The sporting men in Central and Western New York are much excited over this order.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

Camp Site Selected for 1895—Handicaps to Be Allowed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The American Canoe Association of the United States and Canada has been in session at the Kenmore Hotel, it being the annual meeting. Three delegates from each of the four divisions were in attendance. The camp site selected for next year is Bluff Point, Lake Champlain, and the date for the meeting will be from Aug. 9 to 24. The racing rules were discussed, and an innovation will be the allowing of handicaps. A dinner was given those attending the meeting by Commodore Witherbee, after which they adjourned to the Fort Orange Club, where they were the guests of the Mohican Canoe Club. A sixteen-foot red cedar open paddle boat, mahogany trimmed, filled with yellow chrysanthemums, was a gift to Mr. Charles V. Winne of the Mohicans from John R. Robertson of Auburndale, Mass.

NATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING.

Western Magnates on Their Way to New York.

The Western magnates are flocking to New York for the National League meeting, on Nov. 14. President Von der Ahe will be in attendance. There will be but little, if any legislation at this meeting, as the moguls will content themselves in all probability with following precedents and devote themselves to the formal awarding of the pennant, the settlement of disputed games, receiving of annual reports and other routine business.

The new American Association will probably be ignored. It may be that something in the way of changing the circuit will be done. Louisville is in a shaky condition and it is possible that another city may be substituted for it. It is more than likely that the present twelve-club circuit will remain intact at least for another year.

Anson, who referees the Schaefer-Ives billiard games, will find time to attend the League meeting. The old man will enter a vigorous protest against transferring games and will try to get the magnates to pass legislation which will prevent the schedule of games from being tampered with. There is a reason to believe that the Southern League will be taken under the wing of the major organization. Von der Ahe left last night for New York. He is accompanied by Postmaster Armour of Memphis, who will represent the Southern League.

BREWER IS DECIDED.

He Will Not Let Elliott Contest in His Match With Carver.

"I have come West to shoot Dr. Carver" says J. L. Brewer of New York, "although he has no more right to the championship than I have. In the London match where he claims to have won the championship, that title was in dispute, there being several ties, and Carver agreed to pay the other men in the race a certain sum of money if they would give him the championship, but he has never paid them. He agreed to shoot me three matches, one in St. Louis, one in Pittsburg, and one in Louisville, and said that he would name the dates later. The next thing I heard from him was a summons from Chicago to shoot the races, and I have come to meet him and only him. Whether I win or not I will return immediately. If I win I will shoot Elliott of Kansas City in the East for the championship and front $100 to $1,000 a side. No, I will not agree to make the match between Carver and myself three-cornered by admitting Elliott. The matches are set for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and I suppose will take place then."

SCHAEFER IN FORM.

Frank Ives Beaten in the First Game of Their Match.

With the score at 568 to 471 in favor of Frank Ives, Jake Schaefer secured possession of the ivories and run the first game of their match out. The positions in which the balls were left after Schaefer's 600th point were marked and he will resume his play to-night. Schaefer's principal runs were 106, 108 and 129. Ives made a run of 153, the only instance in which he exceeded double figures. A. G. Anson, manager of the Chicago Colts, was referee. Schaefer and Ives are playing 600 points six nights, a total of 3,600 for $5,000 a side. The play of Ives was slow and calculating; that of Schaefer rapid and off-hand. Schaefer's average was 85 9-17; that of Ives 35½. The anchor shot was barred.

GEN. PAINE'S VIEWS.

Fastest British and American Yachts Should Meet in a Race.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—Gen. Paine will not serve on the America's Cup Committee, to which he was appointed at the meeting of the club last week. He says: "I cannot give up the time to go to New York as frequently as I would be obliged to and would not be able to give that attention to the matter that such important business demands."

"What do you think of Lord Dunraven's proposition that the British champion should meet our champion?"

"Eminently proper. The fastest yacht in Britain, as shown by actual trial, should meet ours. It is most important for both parties that the fastest boats should meet. You remember, the New York Yacht Club agreed to race the Galatea and Genesta during one year?"

"What do you think of the request that all ballast, dead or alive, be on board when the yachts are measured?"

"The request that the crews be on board when the measurement is taken is fair."

"How about the one-gun start?"

"I do not agree to that."

Pastime Tournament.

The closing night of the Pastime Athletic Club's boxing and wrestling tournament did not furnish the exciting sport seen on Saturday night. The indecision of the referees was unfavorably commented on. Fred Harris won the medal for lightweight sparring, by default. Paul Fisher and E. Q. Quinn, special weights, were each given a medal. George Routledge, who was beaten in the 125-pound class by Paul Fisher, made a stand-off with Dave Chard. They will meet at the December tournament.

Sporting Notes.

Cabanne declines to race Grath on the De Soto road.

The Louisville Club will ask the League to compel the Chicago Club to pay it $1,000 damages for a forfeited game.

Smith Academy and Mexico Military Academy will play foot ball at Sportsman's Park Saturday.

Arthur A. Zimmerman and Harry Wheeler are in New York and will begin to train for the bicycling tournament at Madison Garden during Thanksgiving week.

W. E. Edwards of England, August Verhine, Julius Gerry, Louis Columbo of Italy and A. E. Lester, the 24-hour champion of England are among the foreign professionals who will take part in the big cycling tournament in Gotham.

Sexton, the crack college twirler with rown last season, has entered the medical school of the University of Michigan and he will play on their team next season.

From good authority it has been learned that Harry C. Tyler has not entirely given up record trials for the season, and although he will make no more attempts to lower records with the aid of pacemakers, he will try for all the unpaced marks until he places them to his credit or is satisfied that they cannot be lowered this year.

The first Yale money has reached Cambridge. Odds of 2 to 1 were offered that Yale will beat Harvard at Springfield on the 24th inst. The Harvard men did not make a desperate effort to place their money at these figures and in consequence few wagers were made. Yale's form this year doesn't warrant her followers offering 2 to 1.

SCHOOL BOARD.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers for Ensuing Year.

When the School Board meets in monthly session at 8 p. m., a President and Vice-President will be elected for the ensuing year. It is conceded that President F. W. Brockman and Vice-President Holthaus will be returned to office, but speculation is rife as to the committees. A member of the Teachers Committee when asked what he knew of probable changes, said: "Report has it, that Dr. Walt and Mr. Cudmore will get places on the Building Committee, also that Mr. Collins will be put on the Teachers' Committee. As Messrs. McClain and Sheahan Democrats, are now on the Teachers Committee it is likely that one of them will make way for Collins. Then, as Mr. Troll has been elected Sheriff, he will give up his seat in the Board, and his position as Chairman of the Lands and Leasing Committee will be vacant."

JAMES CLARK SUICIDES.

The Former Manager of Directum Swallows Morphine.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 13.—Jas. Clark, formerly manager of Senator Standford's Stock Farm and at one time in charge of Directum, suicided here last night by taking morphine. He had been suffering from rheumatism, which was the supposed cause of the deed.

Castor Bean is a superior tonic.

FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

At Bath the Water Was Breast High in Many Streets.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—News from the flooded districts show that affairs were indeed very serious. In Dorsetshire and Somersetshire the heaviest floods in years have been experienced, and at Bath, Somerset, the water was breast high in many of the streets.

In other places people were so alarmed by the rising water that they sought refuge in the attics of their houses or upon high ground. In the Radster Valley, Somersetshire, the water rose five feet, rendering scores of people homeless. In the lowlands of Donashire houses were flooded and people had to be rescued by boats from the windows of the upper stories of their houses. Others were fed by boats in the same way. Several gales are reported along the coast and throughout France.

GIVEN CERTIFICATES.

Several Candidates Now Ready to Take Charge of Their Offices.

Dr. Atkinson, Judge Withrow and Constables Lindsay, Wolf and Huetteman have received their certificates of election from Recorder of Voters Higgins. Dr. Atkinson takes possession of the office of Coroner about the last of the week. He has appointed John F. Bull one of his deputies; and James C. Espy, a newspaper man, is said to be stated for the other deputyship. With reference to the proposed contest of Dr. Walt, a prominent Democrat, who is personally interested in one of the defeated candidates, says that even if Dr. Waite should win his contest his relations with a certain Democrat of the Third Ward will prevent him from taking the office—those relations coming clearly within the prohibitive provisions of the corrupt practices act. This is a new point. The relations referred to, were touched upon in the POST-DISPATCH of Saturday. Dr. Walt denies the allegation emphatically and the Democrats will have to establish the truth of the charge before they can prevent him from taking office, even if the corrupt practices act does cover such cases.

The Recorder of Voters has told every candidate who is shown on the face of the return that he has been elected, that he may have his certificate of election as soon as he has filed his statement of expenses under the corrupt practices act. Mr. Al J. Wagenman holds that he can take possession of the office of Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction about Dec. 1; while Clerk Kenefick's opinion is that Wagenman cannot claim the office until the first Monday in January. Wagenman says that the only thing he is committed to in the discharge of the duties of the office is that men who are worth only $10,000 in real estate shall not be permitted to qualify for $100,000 worth of bonds. He promises to prepare a schedule of all bonds on file when he takes the office, and to insist that bondsmen keep strictly within the law. In the execution of this policy he counts on the hearty support of Judge-elect Murphy.

SHOOK THE BAG.

Judge Valliant Gives a Pointer on Juries' Verdicts.

It is not often that an attorney asks a Judge for his reasons for an oral ruling on a case on trial, but R. J. Delano ventured to propound such an interrogatory to Judge Valliant Monday, and obtained what lawyers consider a very satisfactory reply. The case of the Collateral Loan Co. vs. the New Home Sewing Machine Co. had been heard. The Loan Co., which consists of the Staley outfit, had sued for the possession of a sewing machine, which the sewing machine company had previously sold to a woman named Griffin. The company retained the usual mortgage, but failed to have it recorded. Later the woman mortgaged her household effects to the Staleys and returned the sewing machine to the sewing machine company. Subsequently the Staleys, ascertaining that the sewing machine company had failed to record its mortgage, and having sold the woman's effects, began replevin proceedings before a Justice of the Peace and obtained judgment for possession of the machine or its value, $45. The machine company appealed and the trial came up before Judge Valliant. One witness testified that the machine was worth $30, and two witnesses that it was worth $15. The Judge was compelled to give judgment for plaintiff for possession, and fixed the value of the machine at $20.

"Will your honor please inform me how you reached the conclusion that the machine is worth $20," said Mr. Delano. Ordinarily he would have been sat down on hard, but the Judge mildly remarked: "The Justice found that the machine was worth $45, one witness that it was worth $30, and two that it was worth $15. I put the wole in a bag, as it were, and shook the bag and $20 came out, which is about as good a reason as I can give."

SCHULENBERG EMPLOYES.

The Assignee Ordered to Pay Them Thirty Days' Wages.

Mr. E. T. Tittman, assignee of the Schulenberg & Boeckler Co., made application to Judge Valliant for an order to pay the employés, some of whom, he said were badly in need of money. He explained that they are fronted by an incongruity in the law on the subject and did not know how to proceed. One section provided that employes should be preferred to the amount of $60 and thirty days' service, and another section $100 for services rendered within six months, and the claims should be formally presented. He said that there were 800 employes. The matter was adjusted by the assignee being authorized to pay the thirty days men from the books and the remainder upon demand being made, keeping the two classes separate. All, however will be paid.

COURT-HOUSE SMOKE.

The New Coat of Paint Being Rapidly Blackened.

If the Smoke Consumers' Association would turn its attention toward the smoke-stack at the Court-house during these murky days it would make out a good case against the city authorities for violating the smoke consumption ordinance. Ever since the cold weather set in the Court-house smoke stack has been belching out dense columns of black smoke and scattering dust and cinders over the whole neighborhood. For several days the wind has been blowing from the south, southwest and and southeast. At the same time painters have been engaged in putting the last coat of paint on the building. The result is that on a large portion of the Court-house the soot and cinders have settled on the paint, giving it a splotched, motley and unsightly appearance.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

An Attorney's Application for a Change of Venue.

Application for a change of venue somewhat antiquated in a case has been made in Judge Dillon's court. The case is that of D. L. Hammond, et al., on Benjamin Horton et al., and was began June 12, 1874. It is an old Hammond heir snag and has taken the rounds of the appellate tribunals. Mr. E. T. Smith, the attorney for the plaintiffs, makes affidavit that he cannot have a fair trial in St. Louis on account of the prejudice of the inhabitants, a fact, he states, that has just come to his knowledge.

Services as Housekeeper.

Catherine Brown obtained a judgment in Judge Withrow's court against Patrick Dolan, for $1,469, for services as housekeeper from Nov. 16, 1886, until Dec. 27, 1892. The defense was that she had been paid all that she was entitled to.

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CREMATION AVERTED.

Stephen Nichols and His Wife, Brutal Parents, in Jail.

LINCOLN, Ill., Nov. 13.—Stephen Nichols and his dissolute wife are in jail on a charge of trying to cremate their 7-year-old daughter and burn their premises and valuable adjoining property. Both were drunk and quarreling, the woman whipping her step-son, who called the police. The cremation was threatened and undertaken because the boy called the police. The house was on fire when the police arrived.

AN UGLY CHARGE.

Wm. Stevenson Arrested on a Charge of Misusing His Little Girl.

Wm. Stevenson, a carpenter 36 years old, was arrested by Officer Toomey of the Second District on suspicion of having misused his 8-year-old daughter Katie. The alleged offense, it is said, extends over a period of three or four years. The Stevensons live at 3240 South Thirteenth st. It is said the child is in a sickly condition.

A BIG SUCCESS.

Such Was the Production of "Jacinta" in Philadelphia.

Wm. H. Lepere, the librettist, of "Jacinta," received a telegram from Alfred G. Robyn, the composer, stating that the production of "Jacinta" at Philadelphia last night by the Whitney opera company was a big success. There were lots of encores, and the scenery and costumes were much admired for their beauty. Louise Elesing took the part of Blanca, which had originally been assigned to Maud Young. Louise Beaudet took the role of Jacinta and Sig. Perugini that of Morellos.

FALSE CERTIFICATE.

Justice of the Peace George Sommers Fined for Issuing It.

George Sommers, the Justice of the Peace, was put on trial in the United States Court on the charge of issuing a false certificate in support of a pension claim. After the Government had presented some of its evidence Sommers pleaded guilty and he was fined $25 and sentenced to one day in jail. A stay was granted as to the imprisonment. His offense consisted in affixing his seal to a pension voucher, on which appeared the statement that the claimant had personally appeared before him, which was not true.

ILLINOIS STATE GRANGE.

Twenty-Third Annual Session Convenes at Springfield—Other Conventions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 13.—The twenty-third annual session of the Illinois State Grange convened at the State-house to-day with 200 delegates. The Master's report shows 200 Granges in the State having a membership of 20,000. The session continues three days.

The National Grange meets in the morning for an eight days' session.

The third annual session of the Illinois Beekeepers' Association convened for a two-day's session at the State House to-day.

The first annual meeting of the Illinois State Board of Health Auxiliary Sanitary Association convened for two days' session. Dr. W. W. Quinn of Chicago is presiding.

TEXAS PRESS.

An Association Formed To-Day at Waco Officers Chosen.

WACO, Tex., Nov. 13.—The Texas Afternoon Press Association was organized in this city to-day, ten papers represented. Officers elected first year: Clarence Owsley, Galveston *Tribune*, President and Manager; T. B. Johnson, San Antonio *Light*, Vice-President; E. A. Thompson, Denison *Herald*, Secretary and Treasurer; D. D. Bryan, Houston *Age*, Director; F. D. Cox, Temple *Tribune*, Director.

Whisky Men Elated.

CAMDEN, Ark., Nov. 13.—The whiskey contest, which passed up from the County Court to the Circuit Court, was decided to-day in the last named court in favor of license. The majority at the election against license was 76, but the judges of Bragg Township had not been sworn and refused to go on the stand to testify in the case. The whisky men are elated over their victory. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court and an injunction will be asked for, pending the final termination, to prevent the sale of whisky.

M'Gann Beats Belknapp.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Congressman Lawrence E. M'Gann comes under the wire a winner, the only Democrat elected in Chicago. The finish of the official count to-day gave him a plurality of 70 votes over Belknapp (Rep.), who until to-day was supposed to have overwhelmed M'Gann in the general landslide. M'Gann's success makes a dangerous rival of John P. Hopkins for the Democratic mayoralty nomination in the spring.

FAIR GROUNDS TRANSFERS.

Formalities Attendant Upon the Reorganization of the Association.

"The transfer of 1474 feet 11 inches on Grand avenue and other property from the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association to the St. Louis Trust Co., and from the latter to the St. Louis Fair Association, recorded Monday were mere formalities attendant upon the reorganization of the Fair Association," said Secretary Gwynn of that institution. "At the sale in the early part of the year the St. Louis Trust Co. bought in the Fair Grounds, and held it in trust until the stock of the new association was issued and placed. This has been done, and there being no further need of a trusteeship, the property has been deeded back to the association."

SCHOOL BUILDING BURNED.

Many Pupils Had Narrow Escapes and a Teacher Injured.

WINDSOR, Mo., Nov. 13.—The public school building here was totally destroyed by fire at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. It was an eight-room brick structure, valued at $20,000, and was insured for $5,000.

The building was filled with 500 pupils at the time, many of whom had narrow escapes. The fire started from the furnace in the basement and was under good headway before discovered. The children were compelled to abandon all their wraps in the cloak rooms, as well as their books.

Walter Finks, a teacher, was compelled to jump from a second-story window and was badly injured.

May Bannerman, a 12-year-old girl, ran into the burning building to secure her books. She was overcome with smoke and fell to the floor. One of the teachers rescued her.

BY A HIGHWAYMAN.

William Baker Shot in the Breast and Fatally Wounded.

WEST SARATOGA, Ill., Nov. 13.—William Baker, a young man of respectable parents and a son of a wealthy merchant, was shot in the left breast just above the heart and fatally wounded, about 7 o'clock last night. The physicians say he cannot recover.

Robbery was the intent, the assailant being Mack Kilgore. Kilgore approached young Baker in the road and demanded his money. Baker laughed and said:

"You don't mean it?"

The reply to this was a shot from Kilgore's pistol. The murderer made his escape, and so far has not been captured.

A large posse is scouring the country.

Big Pension Fraud.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 13.—A blind man named John M. Taylor, residing at Tahlequah, Capital of the Cherokee Nation, was convicted in the Federal Court yesterday of having defrauded the Government out of over $17,000 during the last twelve years, which he illegally drew as pension money.

Spiritualists' Association.

The St. Louis Spiritualists' Association is actively engaged in raising the necessary funds to erect a building of their own. It is proposed to build a neat, substantial structure in a suitable locality, which will have an auditorium capable of seating 1,000 persons.

The Retail Grocers.

The retail grocers met at 807 Locust street and discussed a proposed modification of the garnishment law so that 10 per cent of the debtors' earnings would be liable to the law. Matters pertaining to the Pure Food show were also discussed. No business of importance was transacted.

Burglars at Linneus.

LINNEUS, Mo., Nov. 13.—The jewelry store of Jacob Gartner was entered last night, and watches, rings, etc., valued at $100, were taken. Thieves also broke into Cummins' shoe store, and secured a lot of boots and shoes.

Lings, Blow & Co. Suspend.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—J. F. Lings, Blow & Co., merchants of No. 18 Billiter street, this city, have suspended payment. The trouble arises from the failure of the Havre firm of Busche & Co., cotton and coffee merchants.

Marriage Licenses.

Wm. McKinley	Duluth, Minn
Margaret Urquhart	4110 Maryland av
E. L. McEwen	4115 Washington av
Nellie Brownell	2321 Albion pl
H. Schoepperhoeter	1708 Monroe st
Alvina Bornberding	3736 Franklin av
Anton Gesch	3726 Hickory
Sophia Voll	Peoria, Ills
Frank Brown	3606 DeKalb
Rose Franz	125 Kingsbury
E. W. Gann	Belleville, Ill
Margaret E. Orr	3617 Wash

EMPLOYMENT GROUPING.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Three lines (20 words), 5 cents; each additional line, 5 cents.

ATTORNEY—Wanted, situation in a law office by a bright young attorney; salary no object; best of references. Address K 142, this office.

BOY—Wanted, sit. by boy of 15 in store or office; can furnish good refs. Add. B 142, this office.

BOY—Wanted, sit. in office by respectable boy of 15 living with parents; has exp. Add. C 142, this office.

BOOKKEEPER—Situation wanted as bookkeeper or bill clerk; 10 years experience; best of reference. Address D 142, this office.

BOOK-KEEPER—Position wanted as book-keeper, shipping clerk or any other office work; age 20; have good experience and ref. Add. B 128, this office.

CLERK—Wants sit. as shipping clerk, collector or work in office by young man with references. Ad. M 142, this office.

COLLECTOR—Position by young man of 20 as collector or in office; would work for small salary to start with. Add. N 141, this office.

CLERK—Drug clerk wants sit: junior: 3 yrs. exp.; German and English; best refs.; salary no object. Address 220 East A street, Belleville, Ill.

MAN—Position wanted by honest, sober, steady and industrious white man to care for horses, cows, steps, furnace and be generally useful; city refs. P. Breen, 220 S. 4th st.

HOTELMEN'S EXCHANGE.

To the hotel proprietors and private families. Hotelmen's Exchange, Charles A. Latscha, proprietor; formerly manager St. Louis Club, 312 S. Broadway, will take special care to furnish 1st-class cooks, butlers, waiters and bartenders.

The Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. Corner Broadway and Market st. Send for circular.

Help Wanted—Males.

5 cents per line each insertion.

BOY WANTED—Good boy at once. 3329 Morgan st.

BOY WANTED—A house and dining-room boy, 1111 Washington av.

BOY WANTED—Errand boy; bring parent. Roberts & Heineman, 418½ Olive st.

BOY WANTED—Boy 12 to 14 years old to lead a blind man selling goods. Call 1618 Market st.

BOY WANTED—Smart boy of 16 to look after horse and work around house. 4266 Morgan st.

CARPENTER WANTED—At 617 Franklin av.

DYER WANTED—Good dyer and scourer at 2922 Chestnut st.

FOREMAN WANTED—Expert foreman for cocoanut factory in San Francisco, Cal.; good wages. Add. L. G. Sresovish & Co., P. O. box 2279, San Francisco, Cal.

FREE treatment for all diseases at Franklin Avenue Free Dispensary, 1214 Franklin av.

LABORERS WANTED—15 laborers and 10 teams on Lindell av. between Taylor and Euclid avs.

MAN WANTED—For work around the house. 2745 Manchester rd.

MEN WANTED—Experienced in weather-stripping. 214 N. Broadway.

MEN WANTED—Men out of employment can obtain a position by applying to George McCormack, Room 5 and 6 Allan Building, 1 N. Broadway.

MAN WANTED—Young man to join me in open ticket broker's office; must furnish A1 reference; person having experience preferred. Ad. Y, 140, this office.

MEN WANTED—Active men in small town; $75 per month can be made, and will prove it; we furnish samples free; write us we will explain. Address Box 5308, Boston, Mass.

MEN WANTED—$8 per 1,000 distributing washing fluid samples, city and country; winter's job; send two references and two stamps; work ready for all reliables. Platt Process Co., Camden, N. J.

TAILOR—Good tailor wanted in cleaning, dying and repairing shop. J. Richter, 119 N. 14th st.

TEAMSTERS WANTED—5 flood teamsters; steady work. Rosedale Contracting and Supply Co., Delmar and Cates avs.

TEAMSTERS WANTED—On Delmar av. between Union and Bell avs., 10 teamsters and 4 wagon dumpers; all winter's work. Thos. Whelan.

WANTED—For the United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried colored men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years, of good moral character and temperate habits. For full information apply in person or by letter to the Recruiting Officer, 311½ N. 7th st., St. Louis, Mo.

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

HAYWARD'S SHORT-

hand and Business College, 702, 704 and 706 Olive st.; Day and Night School. Phone 479.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Three lines (20 words), 5 cents; each additional line, 5 cents.

COOK—Good cook wants situation in plain family. 319 Market st.

COOK WANTED—Vegetable cook at the Commercial Hotel.

COOK—Situation wanted by a good cook. Call or address 1840 Dolman st.

COOK—Sit. wanted by good cook, washer and ironer. 2111 Franklin av.

COOK—Situation wanted in private family by a German girl. Address L 141, this office.

COOK—A good German girl wishes a situation as cook in a small family. Call at 1124 N. 6th st.

COOK—First-class cook wants situation; meat and pastry; no objection to the country. Call 1403 O'Fallon st.

COOK—Situation wanted by a first-class cook or to wash and iron; will give satisfaction in any work. Add. F 142, this office.

DRESSMAKER—Experienced dressmaker will make engagements at $1.50 per day. 2810 Morgan st.

DRESSMAKER—Experienced dressmaker wishes a few more engagements for $1.50 per day. Call or address 3213 N. 19th st.

DRESSMAKER—Good dressmaker would like work by the day or by the week; would be willing to do plain sewing. 2313 Wash st.

DISHWASHER—Wanted by middle-aged woman work as dishwasher or kitchen work or chamber work or working housekeeper. Add. K 141, this office.

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by experienced dressmaker sewing in family at $1 per day. Add. H 141, this office.

GIRL—Respectable girl wants light housework or plain sewing in first-class American family. Address 3920 Evans av.

HOUSEGIRL—Sit. wanted as housegirl. Call at 2567 Benton st.

Situations Wanted—Females.

HOUSEGIRL—German girl wants place to do housework. 1242 S. 6th st.

HOUSEGIRL—Situation wanted by girl to do housework. 22 S. Leonard av.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, situation to do general housework in small family. Address 1626 N. Broadway.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, sit. by girl to do plain housework, washing, ironing and plain cooking. 3129 Easton av.

HOUSEGIRL—Situation by young lady in small family to do general housework without washing. 211 N. Garrison av.

HOUSEWORK—A young woman wants to do general housework in small family, without the washing. Address L 142, this office.

HOUSEGIRL—Good strong colored girl wants sit. in suburbs to do general housework, best of references furnished. Add. 1423 Chestnut st.

HOUSEWORK—A reliable woman, with 1 child, wishes a situation for general housework, in small family. Add. W 141, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted as housekeeper by young married woman; good references. Call or address drug store 1787 Franklin av.

JANITRESS—A girl wishes situation to attend or clean office. Address A 141, this office.

LADY—Young lady wants situation in store or office. Add. X 140, this office.

LADY wishes home work, such as fancy painting or addressing envelopes at a reasonable price. Ad. R 141, this office.

LADY—Wishes to address envelopes at home; writes plain business hand; 75c per thousand, if sent and called for. Add. A 142, this office.

LAUNDRESS—Wants washing and ironing to take home or go out house cleaning, by the day, good reference given, will clean offices. 1021½ Call st., short st., bet. Glasgow and Leffingwell av.

NURSE—Wanted a position as nurse or housekeeper. 2308 Eugenia st.

NURSE—Sit. wanted as nurse girl or housework. Add. X 141, this office.

NURSE—A young girl wants a position as nurse-girl. Call at 2123 N. Broadway.

NURSE—Young lady wishes situation as nurse for child or companion for old couple. Add. J. J., 313 N. Leffingwell av., St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICEWORK—Young lady wishes position at general office work and typewriting. Address Y 141, this office.

SEAMSTRESS—1st-class dressmaker wants a few more families to sew for; good style and fit, or will take costumes at home. 3222 Chestnut st.

WASHING—Wanted, to take home or go out by the day. 3150 Easton av., rear.

STOVE REPAIRS.

Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. J. Forshaw, 111 N. 12th st.

Help Wanted—Female.

5 cents per line each insertion.

COOK WANTED—Girl to cook and do general housework. 4108 Page av.

CHAMBERMAID WANTED—A good chambermaid at Grand Hotel, 9th and Chestnut st.

COOK WANTED—A good cook, with reference. Apply to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, 3836 Lindell av.

COOK WANTED—No. one cook; references required; call Wednesday at 10 o'clock at 4495 W. Pine st.

FINISHERS WANTED—Finishers on pants. 1416 Franklin av.

FREE treatment for all diseases at Franklin Avenue Free Dispensary, 1214 Franklin av.

GIRL WANTED—In small family. 4443 North Market.

GIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework. 3415 Laclede av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—In a family of three, at 519 Pendleton av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—For general housework. 3315 Pine st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl to do housework 1111 Washington av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for light housework. 4336 Hunt av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework at 920 La Salle st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework. 3302 Washington av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3427 Pennsylvania av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; best wages. 2831 Gamble.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good German girl for general housework in small family. 1906 Cora pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; must be a good cook; small family. Call 4270 Delmar av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good girl for general housework; good wages; no outside work. 4019 West Bell pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good, reliable girl for general housework; no up-stairs work; good wages. 5531 Maple av., take Suburban electric cars to Belt av.

TAILORESS WANTED—Nicoll, 712 Olive st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework in private family; good wages; reference. 1348 N. Garrison av., near Sheridan av.

SHIRT FINISHER WANTED—New shirt finisher wanted. Standard Steam Laundry. 7108 S. Broadway.

WAIST FINISHER WANTED—First-class waist finisher; none other need apply. Keister & Good, 2110 Olive st.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Those in trouble and in need of private medical treatment call or write, Dispensary, 823 Franklin av.

GOLD AND SILVER.

We pay cash for all kinds of gold and silver articles, diamonds, gold leaf, nuggets, dentists' scraps, teeth, etc. Our make of silverware, our gold, silver and nickel-plating and repairing are absolutely the best. Get our prices: capital, $50,000. Estb. 1872. Samuel L. Downing & Co., 210 N. 7th.

Miscellaneous Wants.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

CHAIRS—Wanted to purchase 100 second-hand chairs, in good condition, for Sunday-school. Address P 142, this office.

Dressmaking.

DRESSMAKER WANTED—Immediately, good dressmaker. 1113 Carr st.

Accordion Pleating.

All kinds of pleating and pinking made while you wait. Mme. J. Masson, 2907 Franklin av., formerly 2609 Washington av.

Matrimonial.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

MATRIMONIAL—Young business man wishes acquaintance of young lady or widow, with means; object matrimony. Add. P 141, this office.

Information Wanted.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

INFORMATION wanted of Henry Dollus. Add Herman Dollus, 754 S. 4th st., St. Louis, Mo.

Personal Sundries.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

A RESPECTABLE young widow gives massage. 2129 Market st.

ALL kinds of baths and massage, 1st-class patronage. Mrs. Parker, 108 N. 22d st.

"A." MME. AMES—Massage and baths. New attendant from Omaha. 26 S. 16th st.

ANNIE STARR, 920 Locust st., near 10th st., room 1; massage hours from 12 m. to 9 p. m.

ALL private matters treated free, male or female. Medicine furnished Office D. Med. Co. 107 N. 9th

BATHS—Kittie Carr. Front parlor, 1208 Washington av.

BATHS and massage given by Miss Hardy, 2204 Chestnut st.

BUSINESS CARDS, that'l do the business, $1 per 1,000. H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 815 Locust.

DRS. M. DOSSEN, the female specialist; 27 years' experience; receives during confinement; ladies in trouble call or write. 1006 Chouteau av.

DR. LOTTA FRICK, midwife, graduate of two colleges, receives ladies dur. con.; female complaints treated successfully; charges reas. 120 S. 14th st.

DR. ANNA NEWLAND, ladies' physician and midwife; treats and cures female troubles; board dur. con. Ladies in trouble call or write. 29 S. 14th.

LADIES—I sell the only reliable preventer ever offered for sale, no lady sufferer should fail to see these goods. Diagnoses your disease free. Call at once, my stay is short; my goods cannot be bought by agents or drug store, Mrs. Dr. Thurman, 1208 Washington av.

MRS. M. EDWARDS, massage, 2217 Market st.

MASSAGE—For massage treatment call at Mrs. N. Van Dyke's, 2226 Chestnut st.

MME. ANNA, the fortune teller of the West. 326 Market st., near 4th st., established 1851.

MRS. H. BAMBERGER, midwife, receives during con.; ladies in trouble call or write. 919 Chouteau av.

MRS. L. HOTSON receives during confinement, treats irregularities; satisfaction guaranteed; honest dealing; information free; experience in all cases; ladies in trouble call. 1803 Washington av.

TEETH put in, filled and extracted free without pain. Eureka Dental Co., 1105 Olive st.

1,000 FINE walnut 8-day strike and alarm clocks, $1.50 to $3; fine Ansonia mantel clocks, $5 to $13; at Dunn's Loan Office.

2,000 OVERCOATS of every description, suits; coats and vests, pants, hats, boots and shoes, trunks, valises, musical instruments, etc., biggest bargains in the city at Dunn's Loan Office.

PENSIONS! PATENTS!

Advice free. H. D. O'Brien, 421 Chestnut, St. Louis.

MONTHLY TREATMENT.

By paying a small amount each month you can insure treatment, medical and surgical. Medicines furnished. Call and see us. 823 Franklin av., up stairs.

FREE TREATMENT.

All diseases treated free at United States Free Dispensary, 1322 Washington av.; physician of 30 years' experience in charge; all diseases.

TAPE WORM

Removed with head complete with one spoonful of medicine; no sickness, no straining; small charge for medicine only. J. S. Marsh, 1507 S. Broadway.



BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,

No. 615 Olive st., next to Barr's. Established 1871.

Largest and most complete dental rooms in the city. Only place where the very best sets of teeth are made for $7 and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings, $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75 cents. Extracting teeth with gas or vitalized air, 25 cents. All work guaranteed first-class.

DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

Household Goods for Sale.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

CARPETS—For sale, carpets, 2 body brussels, 36 and 33 yards, only used 9 months. Ontario Storage House, 10th near Morgan.

FOR SALE—Dining-room set, 2 stair carpets and 2 bed-room sets, cheap. 3101 Olive st.

HEATERS—Ideal Oil Heaters; no smoke, no odor; the only oil stove which will stay sold. O'Brien, 28th and Franklin av.

Musical.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

PIANOS—Elegant assortment; $50 to $75 saved at Whitaker's, 1518 Olive st., and 2512 N. 14th st.

PIANOS and organs at lowest prices and upon terms to suit; pianos rented, tuned, repaired or moved. Estey & Camp, 916 Olive st.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

SEWING MACHINES from $7 to $15, all in perfect order, at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

2,000 UNREDEEMED gold and silver watches, 3,000 rings, 1,000 clocks and large quantities of gold and silver chains, bracelets, jewelry, etc. For sale cheap at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

Patents.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

PATENTS obtained. American Patent Agency, 57½ Laclede bldg, 4th floor

HOUSE AND HOME GROUPING.

For Rent—Rooms.

5 cents per line each insertion.

North.

CHESTNUT ST., 1103—Nicely furn. rooms, and board if desired.

DAYTON ST., 2718—Two 2d floor unfur. front rooms, very desirable; rent cheap.

DAYTON ST., 2622—Finely furnished front and adjoining rooms for light housekeeping; private family.

EVANS AV., 4216—First floor, 4 large connecting, fur. or unfur. rooms, all conveniences, in first-class house.

LOCUST ST., 2618—Nice furnished rooms.

LUCAS AV., 2704—Rear room complete for housekeeping; very reasonable.

LUCAS AV., 3038—2d and 3d floors front; all conveniences; board if desired; private house.

MORGAN ST., 2000—Front room completely furnished for housekeeping; also for gents.

MORGAN ST., 2631—Two large unfur. rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, for small family.

OLIVE ST., 3222—Nicely fur. room front or back, without board.

OLIVE ST., 1308—Nicely furnished rooms, hall and front, gas and fire.

OLIVE ST., 3035—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room for gentlemen. private family.

OLIVE ST., 3500—Two nice 2d floor front rooms furnished for light housekeeping; reasonable.

OLIVE ST., 2033—Nicely furnished second-story front room, also single room; fire, gas and bath; cheap.

OLIVE ST., 3213—4 light airy rooms, with 2 large porches; newly papered and whitened; $9 and $10 to tenants with references; one month's rent free to yearly tenants. Noonan R. E. Co., 800 Chestnut.

WASH ST., 1811—2 nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences.

WASHINGTON AV, 1013—Nicely fur. rooms, with fire and gas: $1.50 and $2.50 per week.

WASHINGTON AV., 2641—Handsomely furnished front rooms, hot and cold water, furnace heat.

WASHINGTON AV., 1721—Front and adjoining rooms, single or en suite; furnace heat; hot bath.

WASHINGTON AV., 2717—First floor connecting large, well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; also other rooms.

18TH ST., 1017 N.—Nicely furnished front rooms.

21ST AND OLIVE STS., S. W. COR.—Newly furnished rooms, new building, steam heat, gas, bath and all modern conveniences; all front rooms.

South.

CLARK AV., 2808—2 nicely furnished rooms, front and back parlors, single or en suite, by widow lady.

CLARK AV., 2132—2 nicely fur. front rooms, $3 per week; two back rooms at $2.25; every convenience in house.

MARKET ST., 814—Furn. rooms for gents or housekeeping; hall room; all conv.; cheap.

MISSISSIPPI AV., 1718—Fine fur. front room and alcove; all improvements; near Lafayette Park.

8TH ST., 1509 S.—3 pleasant rooms; second floor; front and side entrance: $9.

13TH ST., 1105 S.—Nicely furnished rooms; $1 each per week.

15TH ST., 111 S.—One cosey front room, complete for housekeeping, laundry privileges; reference.

Miscellaneous.

ROOM—For rent, newly and elegantly furnished room in quiet locality, for quiet transients. Add. N 127, this office.

ROOMS—For rent, 2 pleasant rooms, $12 and $10, with hot bath, gas and furnace heat, in a very pleasant home. Add. R 142, this office.

ROOM—Nicely furnished room in West End for 2 gentlemen or 2 teachers; all con.; near electric line; 2 in family. Address O 142, this office.

ROOM—For rent nicely furnished room with electric light and heat; West End; rent $10; for business man only; no other roomers. Address G 141, this office.

ROOM—A fur. room for rent to a quiet couple by the month with heat, by a widow; no other roomers; rent $10; down town. Add. M 141, this office.

ROOM—For rent, large, well-furnished (new) front room, heat and bath, to 1 or 2 gentlemen; very reasonable; 25 minutes from center of city. 1907 Bacon st.; no other roomers.

ROOM—For rent, elegant fur. room; modern improvements; pleasant home for right parties; gentlemen only; rent reasonable; good neighborhood. Add. F 141, this office.

ROOMS—Private family will rent 2 fur. front rooms single or en suite, with a third room if wanted; location, Morgan near Pendleton; good board in neighborhood. Add. N 142, this office.

Flats for Rent.

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

FOR RENT—Neat flats, n. e. cor. Cass and Grand avs.; these nice, 3-room flats on 1st or 2d floor; can be rented at $13 per month; water, etc., paid; look at these. CORNET & ZEIBIG 111 N. 7th st.

MAGAZINE ST., 3218—A very convenient 4-room flat; $16. TRUESDALE & CO., 117 N. 8th st.

RIDGE AV., 5235—Flat, 9 rooms and bath.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

STORE—For rent, store, 817 Chestnut st.; under Grand Hotel, for restaurant, on reasonable terms. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. 7th st.

STORE—For rent, good business location at 1034 Market st. Inquire at Henry McNichols', 1024 Market st.

For Rent—Dwellings.

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

MCPHERSON AV., 4067—Completely fur., 8-room house, for 6 months.

WEST BELLE, 4245—Six-room house; furnace; electric fixtures; cemented cellar; screens.

WAVERLY PL., 1759—A good, light 8-room house, newly decorated and new plumbing, for lease to good tenant. NICHOLLS-RITTER, 713 Chestnut st.

Dancing.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR MITCHELL, private dancing Academy, 1626 S. 18th st.

Boarding.

5 cents per line each insertion.

North.

BOARDING—Gentleman and wife desirous of securing very best accommodations in strictly private family, can find same on Washington Boulevard, between Pendleton and Newstead. Very best references exchanged. X 135 this office.

CHESTNUT ST., 2738—Boarding, lovely warm rooms, single or en suite; hot bath and all home comforts and conveniences; best home cooking and service; small family and nice neighborhood.

GARRISON AV., 912—Board and rooms well furnished, single or en suite on first, second and third floor; prices to suit.

LOCUST ST., 2112—Nicely fur. rooms; first-class board.

LUCAS AV., 2927—2d story front, southern exposure; first-class table service.

MORGAN ST., 3126—Attractive rooms with good board. Call for prices.

MORGAN ST., 2801—2d-story front and adjoining room, single or en suite, with or without board.

PAGE AV., 3719—Nicely furnished room, with or without board.

PINE ST., 3694—Neatly furnished room; excellent table, grate and furnace heat; suitable for one or two gentlemen; references.

WASH ST., 1708—Nicely furnished room, with or without board; private family.

WASHINGTON AV., 2631—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite; accommodations first-class; good table board.

South.

CLARK AV., 2120—Nicely furnished front rooms with first-class board, $4 per week.

11TH ST., 1504 S.—2 nicely fur. front rooms, with board; pri. family, nice neighborhood; cheap.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING—Handsomely furnished second-story front room with board for two gentlemen or man and wife; every comfort and convenience; private home of widow in West End. Add. R 131, this office.

ROOMS—Pleasant 2d-story front connecting rooms, well fur.; all conveniences and home comforts in private family in Cabanne. Add. H 142, this office.

Board Wanted.

5 cents per line each insertion.

BOARD—Widow employed wishes board in private family; state terms. Address for three days S 141, this office.

Board and Lodging Wanted.

5 cents per line each insertion.

BOARD—Wanted, married couple with no children wishes board with private family, convenient to 4th st. cable; good refs. furnished; state price and particulars. Add. W 140, this office.

BOARD—Honest mechanic, 35, of good, clean appearance seeks pleasant home with plain respectable family; steady; vicinity of Hyde Park; convenient to Broadway car line; state particulars. Ad. T 141, this office.

Houses, Rooms, Etc., Wanted

5 cents per line each insertion.

ROOM—Wanted small room with steam, centrally located. Address K 142, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, room fur. or unfur. near Fair Grounds or Harper st.; state price. Add. G 142, this office.

ROOMS—A lady with 1 child wants 1 or 2 rooms for laundry; willing to wash for rent, and can give refs. Apply 1508 Chestnut, 2d floor.

ROOMS—Wanted, two or three rooms, furnished for light housekeeping, within the following district. East 18th st., west Jefferson av., south Cass av., north Hebert st. Add. G. K., 2513A Mullanphy st.

ROOM—Wanted, 2d-story front, alcove room, with modern conveniences, furnace heat, good board, for lady and little girl going to school; locality between St. Ange and Jefferson avs., and Lasalle st. and Lafayette av. Add. O 141, this office.

For Lease.

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

For Lease

And Improve to Suit Tenant

OR

For Sale.

The property formerly occupied by the Post-Dispatch on the north side of Market street between Broadway and Sixth street. Has frontage of 52 feet 5 inches and 115 feet deep to a 15-foot alley.

For particulars refer to

NICHOLLS-RITTER

Realty and Financial Co.,

Phone 885. 712 Chestnut St.

Business for Sale.

FOUNDRY For Sale or Lease.

We have a small machinery and stove foundry for sale or lease all ready to run; good reasons given for wishing to lease or sell. Capacity, 5 tons per day; two sizes of cook stove patterns and flasks, 7 sizes of the latest box stove patterns and flasks. Lease very reasonable. Apply to Robert Rogers, Belleville, Ill.

PARTITION SALE

ON THE PREMISES,

At Auction!

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 O'Clock.

Store Building No. 824 N. Third street, being 4-story building with double cellar, elevators, etc., all in first-class condition. Lot 21⅝x150. Title Perfect.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years or all cash at option of purchaser. Sale without limit or reserve. For full information apply to

CORNET & ZEIBIG, Agents,

A. A. SELKIRK & CO., Auctioneers. 111 N. Seventh Street.

Improv'd City Property for Sale

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

Westminster Residence!

Just completed—No. 3802 Westminster place, a magnificent residence, containing 12 rooms, reception hall, marble bath room, handsomely finished attic; heated by hot water; hardwood finish; handsome mantels; all conveniences and the best of everything; built by A. F. Rosenheim, the well known architect, during the dull times. We can sell it cheaper than it could possibly be duplicated. Now ready for occupancy. Lot 37.6x135. Open daily for inspection; $16,500.

WESTMINSTER LOT.

We can sell one of the very choicest lots in Fullerton's Westminster place at a bargain; north side street; 425 feet west of Boyle av. We can sell this now at $140 per foot. Cheap and will be higher.

ANDERSON-WADE REALTY CO.
Eighth and Locust Sts.

NEW 7-ROOM HOUSES.

EASY TERMS.

Nos. 1332-4-6 Aubert av., half block from Page and Easton av. lines; 8 new and modern 7-room buff and red brick houses; lots 27.6x180 each; open to-day. HAYDEL & SON, 109 N. 7th st.
J. C. DARST, 822 Chestnut st.

At Auction.

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

At Auction!

New Modern Houses.

720 to 726 Aubert av., half block north of Delmar av. They will be sold on the premises, without limit or reserve, rain or shine, Monday, Nov. 19, at 3 p. m. They have never been occupied; are lovely new detached Queen Anne brick houses, handsomely finished throughout. Each house has 9 rooms, besides bath and laundry, lovely reception hall, hardwood mantels, cemented cellars, new furnace, nice lots, etc. If you want to buy a nice new Queen Anne house in a nice location at one of the greatest bargains ever sold in St. Louis, go and see these houses and attend the sale. The owner is forced to sell them; they are open for inspection. Take Washington av. cars, get off at Delmar and Aubert avs., then go half block north to the houses; $200 earnest money must be paid the auctioneer when each house and lot is bid off. Terms easy, title perfect. For particulars apply to GAY & McCANN,
Telephone 4135. 922 Pine st.

Horses and Vehicles.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Or exchange, for cash or on time payments, 200 new and 2d-hand open and top vehicles and harness of all kinds. 1110 N. Broadway.

HORSE—For sale, $150 will purchase good horse, 2 buggies and set of harness; a big bargain. Call at Post-Dispatch office.

WAGONS—McCabe, Young & Co., 1228 N. Broadway, will beat anybody's price on grocer, laundry, butcher, baker, carpenter and plumber's wagons; also first-class storm buggies, surreys and jump seat buggies of all kinds.

STORM BUGGIES.

EMBREE-M'LEAN, 1817-23 Olive st.

Money to Loan on Real Estate

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

WE have money to loan in amounts of $200, $300, $400, $500, $600, $700, $800, $900, $1,000 to $50,000 on first-class city real estate security.
JOHN H. TERRY & SONS,
621 Chestnut st.

$100,000 TO LOAN

On city real estate in sums to suit; satisfactory terms. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.

Money to Loan

In any amount on city real estate at lowest rates. No delay if security is sufficient. We are making BUILDING LOANS. NICHOLLS-RITTER, 713 Chestnut St.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have Eastern money to loan in sums of $5,000 and upward, at 5 per cent per annum, on improved city real estate. J. E. KAIME & BRO., 619 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$40,000 in sums to suit on city real estate at 6 per cent. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. 7th st.

Money to Loan on Per. Property

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

MONEY TO LOAN from $1 to $10,000 on watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, trunks, musical instruments, etc. Low rates of interest. S. VAN RAALTE, 12 and 14 S. 4th st.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1015 Morgan st.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS negotiated on furniture, pianos, building association stock, etc.; terms and rates to suit borrowers. Guarantee and Storage Co., 717 Market st.

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Room 7, 904 Olive st.

LOANS on furniture and pianos without removal at low rates; easy monthly payments; sums to suit. 515 Pine st., second floor.

LOANS on furniture, pianos, building association stock and other good securities. Collateral Loan Co., 103 N. 8th, room 1. R. W. Staley, Secretary.

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, medical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan office, 912 Franklin av.

WE loan money on anything.
Any respectable person can obtain spot cash from us.
Employes of firms and corporations promptly accommodated.
Business men who need money should address us.
Life insurance policies purchased or advanced on.
We do business fair and square.
Address us in confidence, which will not be violated.
We will then appoint interview at our office.
Special attention to ladies and professional men.
Address Spot Cash, this office.

COLUMBIA LOAN CO.

Money to loan on furniture, pianos; lowest rates; business confidential. 810 N. 7th st.

ST. LOUIS MORTGAGE CO.

Loans money on furniture and building books; can keep possession of your property and pay off loans in installments and save interest; no commission and business confidential; lowest rates in city. 816½ Chestnut st.; second floor.

COMMERCIAL LOAN CO.

Reliable parties can borrow money on furniture and pianos without removal at lowest rates; in sums and terms to suit; easy monthly payments; business confidental. 712 Pine st., 2d floor.

FURNITURE LOANS.

Money to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. Union Loan Co., 1006 Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On furniture and pianos in any amount you desire without removing property from your house; money can be paid back in installments and save interest; no commission or charges for papers; you can get the money the same day you apply for it. John C. King, 814 Morgan st. Business private.

THE CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY,

NO. 204 NORTH FOURTH ST.,

Will loan money at the lowest rates of interest on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instuments, etc. Large stock of the above goods on sale at the lowest prices.

FURNITURE MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

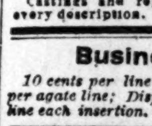
1303 Washington Av., 2d Floor.

Will loan you any sum you desire from $10 up on furniture and pianos at the lowest rates, and with no extra charge of any kind, and give you as long time as you want to repay same; you can pay the money back in any amount you wish and at any time, and each payment so made will reduce the cost of the loan; or when you borrow the money you can sign notes payable monthly; the notes will include the money you borrow and expenses: each time you pay you take up a note, and when you pay all the notes you have signed you will be through; you won't owe us a cent; we also give you a written agreement that if you pay the loan off in full before the notes expire that we will give you a rebate on all notes that are not due. If you have bought furniture or a piano on time and cannot meet your payment, let us know and we will advance you the money to pay it; we do not remove any goods, but leave them in your possession; we will guarantee our terms to be the cheapest and easiest in the city, and in case of sickness we extend payment; also loans made in the suburbs of the city and East St. Louis. Call on us and we will give you any information you wish. Our office is open from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Notary in office.

FURNITURE MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
1303 WASHINGTON AV. 2D FLOOR.

All Sorts.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.



ST. LOUIS MUTUAL HOUSE BUILDING CO., Office No. 513 Walnut st., Samuel Simmons, Pres.; Hugo Kremrey, Sec'y. This pioneer company builds or purchases houses at option of applicant, on monthly payment plan, in St. Louis City. Prospectus at office free of charge.

STOVE REPAIRS.

Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. A. G. Brauer, 219 Locust st.

Business Chances.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

45 PER CENT average weekly profits on $150 invested; prospectus, itemized statistics free. Benson & Dwyer, 834 Broadway, New York.

WAS IT FATE,

Or Was the Man Alone to Blame?

She was distinctly pretty—that goes without saying. If she had been anything else Maurice Beresford would not have given her a scond glance, much less have danced with her. Indeed, the fact that he was dancing with her afforded him a certain amount of amuesed surprise. He had not intended to do so. When his aunt and hostess, Lady Marsden, said to him: "Come, Maurice, I want to introduce you to Eileen Hamilton, the prettiest girl in the room," he followed her, as in duty bound, but prepared for disappointment. The preparation, was, however, quite unnecessary, for after one glance at Eileen's face he found himself asking, with positive eagerness, if she would give him the waltz just then beginning. She answered in the affirmative, and a moment later they were swinging smoothly over the polished floor.

A few moments later he was on his homeward way, smiling to himself as he realized how much he had enjoyed his call at Hamilton Towers. He smiled still more as he realized that the enjoyment was due to Eileen, with her fresh face and gracious, graceful ways.

"By Jove," he exclaimed, unconsciously speaking his thoughts aloud, "she's an uncommonly nice little girl. I thought I should never care to speak to a woman again, but—"

After that Maurice and Eileen saw a good deal of one another, and their friendship grew and ripened day by day. In that bright, sunny May-time they had many opportunities of meeting. For Eileen those days were happiness incarnate; they fleeted by like one long, golden dream of bliss; while to Maurice they brought a certain amount of pleasure, more perhaps than he had ever expected to feel again. He had thought that his heart was dead to all women for the sake of one whom he loved but could never win, but he found that this little country girl had power to raise the ghost of his wasted passion.

Five years before that time Maurice had had the misfortune to fall in love with a married woman—a Mrs. Semple—the neglected and unhappy wife of a most undesirable husband. She was a pretty and charming woman, who commanded the sympathy and respect of all who knew her, and Maurice, after his usual impetuous, headlong manner, fell passionately in love with her. She returned his love, but no more. Miserably unhappy as she was, nothing would tempt her to leave the man to whom she was legally bound. Eileen knew none of these things, and she had not yet learned the lesson that this world so soon teaches, the lesson of distrust, so she accepted his soft words and looks in sober earnest, believing in him with all her innocent heart.

Maurice took great pleasure in her quick intelligence and ever-ready sympathy, and, manlike, did not scruple to avail himself of the pleasure to the utmost. He liked to talk to her, and drew her out; her ideas on most subjects were so fresh and simple that they pleased him by force of contrast.

"If," he said to her one day, "you loved some one very dearly, and that some one asked you to do something for his sake, you would do it, wouldn't you, even if it was a very big something? You wouldn't stop to count the cost?"

She looked at him with flushed cheeks and shining eyes. "Whatever anyone I loved might ask of me to do, I would do it," she answered, readily. "I would count no cost too great."

"All for love, and the world well lost, eh?" said Maurice, rather sadly. "Oh, you old-fashioned child!"

Eileen looked a little wistful.

"Is it old-fashioned to be willing to do things for people you love?"

"Very," Maurice answered, with emphasis.

"But," said Eileen, opening her eyes very wide, "it seems to me that when you love people you ought to be ready to give up everything for them; that is only right. Love that will risk nothing is very selfish love. Don't you think so?"

"I?" echoed Maurice, with a short, bitter laugh, "Well, yes; perhaps I do, but women of the present day do not."

"A woman," she said, "ought to be ready to give up more than a man."

Maurice looked at her curiously.

"So that is your code. Do you know that it is a rather dangerous one? I wonder if you will act up to it through life? I think you will."

"Suppose," he went on, "that a man who loved you, and whom you loved, was willing to give up his career and a great deal more for your sake, and in return wanted you to make a sacrifice for him. What would you do? Would you make the sacrifice?"

She flushed a little under his searching gaze.

"Need you ask?" she said, with gentle reproach. "I am sorry you think so little of me that you need ask that."

Maurice was answered, and the answer was only what he had expected. He had felt that Eileen would be strong to do and to dare for, the man she loved. Some sudden thought smote him sharply, and made him turn away with a sigh.

"Oh! what a sight!" cried Eileen. "I should like to know the meaning of it."

Maurice shook his head.

"It isn't good for little girls to know everything." He paused for a moment, then. "Have you ever had a lover?" he asked.

"I have never had exactly what you would call a lover," she answered; "but I have had an offer."

"An offer?" He could not help smiling at her grave little face. "Then you don't consider an offer the same thing as a lover?"

"No, not quite."

"And yet the one generally implies the other. Well, perhaps you are right, after all. And who was the would-be husband?"

Eileen hesitated for a moment.

"I don't see why I shouldn't tell you," she said then, "though I have to[ld no] one but papa. Sir George Talbot asked me to marry him last winter."

Maurice started, and a very unmistakable frown darkened his face.

"Sir George Talbot," he repeated in a tone of displeased surprise. "Sir George Talbot!"

"He isn't a nice man, is he?" asked Eileen, looking up with innocent, inquiring eyes. "Papa said not, and, beides, I was only 17 then, and that is too young to get married, isn't it?"

"A great deal too young, and you had far better never marry at all than risk a husband like Talbot. Bah! I can't endure to think of such a thing, it is sacrilege. Why, child, I would rather see you in your grave than that man's wife."

His manner underwent a slight and subtle change after he became aware of the fact that Sir George Talbot had wished to make Eileen his wife, and he regarded her with even greater interest than before. Hitherto he had looked on her as child, and treated her very much as one; now he began to consider her in the light of an attractive woman, and he found her just as attractive in the new light as in the old.

Somehow the week that he had intended to spend at the Grange lengthened into three, and even then it was with some reluctance that he bade good-by to the quiet country life that he had dreaded so unspeakably and yet enjoyed so thoroughly.

She did not understand the difference between loving and making love.

From time to time she heard news of him from Lady Marsden, and once he wrote to her, a long, chatty, friendly letter, that she read and reread, and would not have parted with for all the diamonds of Golconda.

Time went on and in due course Christmas came round again. Lady Marsden asked Maurice to eat his Christmas dinner at the Grange, and he accepted her invitation. He ran down from town by a late train on the 23d. The next day, Christmas eve, he whiled away in the morning by trying a new hunter, and after luncheon went [for a] tramp across country with his [dogs, being] [an] in-veterate walker. When he came back he was met by Lady Marsden, in a great state of flurry and excitement.

"The woman at the South Lodge is dying," she exclaimed, hurriedly, "and I am going down to see her, poor soul! You will find Eileen Hamilton in the drawing room, Maurice. She will give you a cup of tea and amuse you until I come back."

A slender little figure emerged from the depths of a big arm chair and came forward to meet him.

"Oh, I am so glad to see you!" said Eileen, with a ring of genuine pleasure in her tones.

Maurice took her outstretched hand and looked down at her with an expression that was half tender, half quizzical.

"I wonder," he said, "if you are as glad as I am."

Eileen's eyes fell before his intense gaze.

"It—it is so long since you were here," she faltered.

"It isn't really long," said Maurice, "but it seems so, doesn't it?"

"I have often thought," he said presently, "of the walks and talks we had together in the summer. Have you ever thought of them?"

"Oh, yes, often," answered Eileen.

"I think," he went on, in a meditative tone, "we had an uncommonly festive time, take it all around. What do you think? Are you with me there?"

"Yes," she answered gravely, "it was delightful while it lasted."

He looked at her curiously.

"Well, it lasted a good long time. Three weeks is a big slice out of a summer, you know."

She sighed a little.

"Yes, perhaps; but—but when things are so—so—"

"Pleasant, one would like them to last forever, eh?" said Maurice, finishing the broken sentence. He had drawn nearer, and was standing quite close to her now. "Don't you know," he went on, "that pleasant things never do last? The pleasanter the thing, the sooner it is gone. Haven't you learned that, yet?"

Something in his tone brought tears to her eyes. She shook her head.

"No, not yet."

"My poor little girl," he said tenderly, "how much you have to learn yet, and how much this world's lessons will hurt you."

Her lips quivered.

"Must I learn them all?" she cried piteously. "Oh! must I learn them all?"

"Yes," he said gravely, "I am afraid you must. Life is full of harsh and cruel truths and we can't escape them." Then he took her hand in his and patted it gently. "I have missed my little friend terribly," he went on; "I wonder—I wonder if she has missed me at all?"

"Yes," said Eileen, in a low tone; and then she raised her eyes to his with a look that he could not fail to read aright.

That look startled him, for it revealed to him the fact that Eileen loved him.

Suddenly a startling thought flashed into his mind. Why should he not marry Eileen? He could make her happy and in so doing might find happiness of a kind for himself.

He bent forward a little.

"Eileen," he said softly, "Eileen."

She looked up quickly, flushing through all her clear, sensitive skin.

"Eileen," he said again, "I—"

At that moment the door opened and a footman entered the room, with a telegram which he handed to Maurice.

Maurice was going to stuff the message into his pocket, to be read at a more convenient time, but Eileen stopped him.

"You had better look at it now," she said, "it may be important. I always think telegrams ought to be opened at once."

Maurice tore open the envelope and glanced hurriedly through the message that it contained.

It consisted of four words: "Capt. Semple is dead."

* * * * * * * *

About eighteen months later.

The —— theater was crowded from pit to gallery. All fashionable London had thronged, as usual, to applaud the popular actress, Miss Effie Dean, in the role that she had created by her wit and beauty.

In the second row of stalls sat two people who attracted a good deal of attention from their immediate neighbors; one was a tall, broad-shouldered man, with a handsome, rather worn, dark face and a general air of lazy boredom; the other, a young and pretty woman. The former was Maurice Beresford, the latter his wife, once Capt. Semple's widow. They had only returned to England the day before. Their marriage had been solemnized as quietly as possible a few months after Capt. Semple's death, and since then they had been wandering about the Continent in a somewhat casual fashion, avoiding beaten tracks as much as they could.

When the curtain fell at the close of the first act, Maurice looked around the crowded house and recognized many familiar faces. Suddenly it struck him that most of the glasses were levelled in one direction, so, naturally enough, he promptly levelled his, and looked where everyone else seemed to be looking.

What he saw made him start and mutter something under his breath.

In a box on the grand tier, leaning back with an air of supreme indifference, sat a fair-haired girl in white, literally blazing with diamonds. Her face was exquisite with its wild rose tints and delicate features, but the great gray eyes were filled with a somber fire and the sensitive mouth drooped with a look of weary scorn.

He turned to his right-hand neighbor—a man with whom he had a slight acquaintance.

"Can you tell me the name of the lady in white in the box-tier?" he asked.

The question was received with surprise. Evidently in this case not to know was to argue one's self unknown.

"Oh, that," said the man, "is Lady Talbot; you must have heard of her. She was a Miss Hamilton of Hamilton Towers, in —shire, and old Sir George—of course you remember old Sir George—married her about a year ago."—[London Times.]

THE OLD STORY

E. F. Crowe, a Railroad Collector, Arrested for Embezzlement.

Charged With Appropriating Money of the Frisco Company.

HE CONFESSES AND SAYS HE LOST IT ON RACES.

Charged With Embezzling $877 and Admits Taking $872.50—Made False Entries—An Alleged Agreement Not to Prosecute Him Denied by Officials—The Railroad Company Swears Out the Warrant.

Edward F. Crowe, 23 years old, living with his father, William Crowe, at 2710 Morgan street and employed as a collector by the St. Louis & San Francisco Co., was arrested about 10 a. m. by Deputy Sheriff Geimer on a warrant, charging him with embezzling $877 from the company. Young Crowe admits the embezzlement, and says that he spent the money in playing the races and in high living. The warrant was sworn out by Henry Morris of the Frisco Road and Crowe was arrested within an hour afterwards and lodged in jail. He was seen by a POST-DISPATCH reporter shortly after being incarcerated, and made the following statement:

CROWE'S CONFESSION.

"The exact amount that I am short," said he, "is $872.50. I dropped behind during the past summer. I played the races some and spent the rest in high living. I don't know how much I spent on the races. I have been eight years with the company and have been a collector for four years. I began working for the company as a messenger boy and worked myself up to the position of collector. My salary was $80 a month. The company did not know anything about the shortage until Oct. 16, when I made a confession. I fixed the books so that it could not be found out. You would not understand how I did it unless I had the books here to show you. After I made the confession I did not work any until Oct. 25. I got $100 from a friend and paid it on account of the shortage. An agreement was then made between Douglas, auditor of the road, Frank Case, agent for the Guarantee company of North America which is on my bond and myself that I was to work the shortage out. I was put back to work on Oct. 25, at $65 a month and a few days ago signed a paper agreeing that my salary was to be paid to Mr. Case until the shortage was all paid up. This would take about a year. I was to live at home and my father would board me during the year. I have not drawn any salary since Oct. 25 and thought that the matter was settled. I did not hear anything about the case since I went back to work until this morning, when I went down to the office and the Sheriff came and arrested me. I will send word to my friend and if he can't get the money for me I suppose that I will have to take the consequences. I don't want to give my friend's name as he would not like to have his name appear in connection with the matter. He would have given me all of the money, but he has it in a building association and may not be able to get it out in time to help me. My father is not in good circumstances or this would not have happened. My bond is for $2,000."

DENY THE AGREEMENT.

Both Auditor Douglas of the Frisco and Manager Case of the Insurance company of North America deny that any arrangement had been entered into with young Crowe which would admit of his paying his shortage out of his salary. Auditor Douglas says he gave Crowe every opportunity possible to make up the shortage before notifying the Guarantee company. When he found the amount could not be raised he notified the Guarantee company for self protection. The matter was then out of his hands. He kept Crowe, though not in the same position, as he is a good clerk. Auditor Douglas also says that Crowe did not confess his shortage, but was found out by the book-keeper.

Manager Case said: "I made no arrangement with Crowe which would have allowed him to pay his shortage out of his salary, as such an arrangement was not in my power. The matter was simply held in abeyance pending the arrival of an inspector from Chicago. We are very strict in these cases, as our safety depends upon it. It is not only one guarantee at stake, but that of thousands of others. Examples are necessary for our protection."

COTTON.

LOCAL MARKET—Steady. Sales, 700 bales. Receipts to-day, 8,240 bales; since Sept. 1, 263,398 bales; shipments to-day, 7,730 bales; since Sept 1, 249,304 bales; stock, 31,988 bales. Quotations—Ordinary, 4⅜c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; low middling, 4⅞c; middling, 5c; good middling, 5¼c; middling fair, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL—Quiet; prices steadier. Uplands, 3d. Futures closed quiet. Jan and Feb, 2 57-64d; Feb and March, 2 59-64; March and April, 2 61-64; April-May, 2 62-64; May-June, 3d; June-July, 3 2-64d b; Nov-Dec, 2 55-64d; Dec-Jan, 2 56-64d.

NEW YORK—Spot quiet; middling, 5 9-16c. Futures closed steady. Sales, 137,300 bales. Reported by Lesser Cotton Co.

	Closed Monday.	Highest Sale.	Lowest Sale.	Closed Tuesday.
November	5.24	5.31	5.26	5.25
December	5.25	5.32	5.25	5.26
January	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.32
February	5.35	5.41	5.36	5.37
March	5.40	5.46	5.41	5.43
April	5.45	5.52	5.47	5.48
May	5.51	5.57	5.52	5.53
June	5.56	5.64	5.57	5.59
July	5.61	5.67	5.63	....

Live Stock by Telegraph.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts 4,000; shipments, 2,100. Slow and weak. Texas steers, $2.25@3.50; beef steers, $3.25@5.60; native cows, $1@3.75; stockers and feeders, $2.35@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 15,700; shipments, none. Market active, opened 10c higher and closed with advance about lost. Bulk of sales, $4 50@4.70; heavy, $4.55@4.80; packers, $4.50@4.80; mixed, $4.45@4.75; lights, $4.20@4.45; pigs, $4@4.80. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 1,500. Market steady and unchanged.

Foreign Markets by Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.—closing.—Wheat firm, demand moderate: No 2 red winter, 4s 9d; do spring, 5s. Corn, demand moderate; spot, 4s 11½d. Futures firm, demand fair; Nov, 4s 10d; Jan, 4s 8¼d. Flour firm; demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 9d. Lard firm; demand moderate; spot, 38s 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Bar silver, 29⅛d per ounce. Money ¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months bills is ¾ per cent.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The city of Quebec to-day offered on the market £71,900 in debenture 50-year 4s at £96 10s.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Closing—Consols, for money, 102⅝; for the account, 102⅝.

Late Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Close—Wheat—Nov, 54⅛c; Dec, 54⅞c; May, 59⅝@⅞c bid; July, 60⅛c. Corn—Nov, 50⅞c bid; Dec, 50⅛c; Jan, 48⅛c; May, 50c. Oats—Nov, 28⅛c; Dec, 28⅞c bid; May, 32⅛c bid. Pork—Nov, $12.22½; Jan, $12.22½; May, $12.60. Lard—Nov, 7.07½c; Dec, 7.07½c; May, 7.27½@30c. Ribs—Nov, 6.15c; Jan, 6.15c; May, 6.32½c. Cash—Wheat, 54⅛c; corn, 50⅞c; oats, 28⅛c; pork, $12.22½; lard, 7.07c; ribs, 6.20c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Rye—Cash, 47c; Dec, 48⅛c; May, 52c. Barley—Choice, 56; medium, 54c, common, 51@52c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Hogs—Receipts, 36,000; official yesterday, 45,008; shipments, 9,614; left over about 3,000. Quality rather better, a greater proportion of heavy grades. Market active and early sales were at 5@10c higher prices, but eased off a trifle. Sales range at $4.25@4.80 for light, $4.35@4.55 for rough packing, $4.35@4.90 for mixed, $4.60@5 for heavy packing and shipping lots and $2.60@4.55 for pigs. Cattle—Receipts, 9,500; in fair demand steady and firm. Sheep—Receipts, 19,000; supply in excess of the demand; prices 5@10c lower.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Butter firm; creameries 14@24c; dairies 12@21c. Eggs firm; 21@22c.

THREE WARRANTS

Secured Against Frank Mather by His Partner and Employes.

Frank L. Mather, connected with the American Tailors, who has an office in room 228 Odd Fellows building, was arrested about 5 p. m. on Monday by Deputy Sheriff Geimer on three warrants, two of which charge embezzlement by bailee and one obtaining money under false pretenses. A. D. Phillips of 26 North Boyle is the prosecuting witness in one of the embezzlement warrants, and the amount charged in the warrant is $250. Joseph A. Grundt of 1432 North Fourteenth street is complainant in the other embezzlement warrant, and the amount is $100. The statements made to Assistant Posecuting Attorney Estep when the warrants were obtained was that Mather engaged Philips as a collector and Grundt as a solicitor, and required them to deposit in bank as security the amounts alleged to be embezzled, with the understanding that they could get the money whenever they desired to quit the business.

They became dissatisfied after being in Mather's employ a short time and wanted to quit, but could not get their money, they alleged. G. Knight of 4564 Morgan street is the third complainant. It is said that Mather and Knight were to go into business together and that Mather represented, it is claimed, that he already had a partner who had put money in the business and bought office furniture, and that the money was needed to buy the partner out. This was not the case, it is charged. Oct. 2 is given as the date in both of the embezzlement warrants, and on or about Oct. 12 is the time mentioned in the other case. Mather was released on $1,500 bonds in each case. George Hoeffner, saloon-keeper at Twelfth street and Clark avenue, went surety in the embezzlement cases, and Thomas Wand, livery man at Sixth street and Clark avenue is surety on the other bond.

Mather was not in when the reporter called at his office. The young lady in charge of the office professed complete ignorance of the matter.

Joseph Grundt's mother said her son was employed as collector and that Mather required him to give surety to the amount of $250. Joseph paid in $100, she said, and was paying the remainder at the rate of $5 a week, his salary being $12 a week.

She said Joseph had got nothing for two weeks and had become suspicious. She had understood that the surety money was to be deposited at the Chemical National Bank but when she went to see Mather, she could obtain no satisfaction.

A broker named Thrall, who has an office in room 209 of the Fagin Building, told a "Post-Dispatch" reporter that he drew the partnership papers for Mather & Knight, and could speak for Mather. "Knight is a first-class cutter. He persuaded Mather to take him in as a partner, and took Mather's note for $250, due in six months. He charges that Mather got this sum under false pretenses by alleging that he was going to use the money to buy out a third party's interest in the business, and that Mather had not so applied the loan. I know that Mather did so use the money, and it can be proved. The third party lives in Boston.

"Knight was mad and wanted to get back at Mather. Therefore, he preferred this charge and persuaded the other two that they were being defrauded. Now he has put his foot in it and would be glad to withdraw the warrant. The other charges are the result of Knight's quarrel with Mather. Mather is straight, but he is a little behind in salaries."

The broker said Mather came here from Chicago about eight months ago and that his former business was book soliciting.

MONEY.

Bank clearings $4,421,695
Balances 479,096

Exchange—Quoted by A. G. Edwards & Sons.

New York	25c dis bid	Louisville	40c dis bid
Chicago	25c dis bid	New Orleans	50c dis bid
Cincinnati	40c dis bid		

Private wire to Gaylord, Blessing & Co.

London, 2 p. m.—Prices of American securities:

Lake Shore	140 adv ¾	Can. Pac	64⅛ adv ¾
St. Paul	65⅜ adv ⅛	No. Pac. pfd	19⅛ adv ⅛
L. & N.	57⅝ adv ⅛	Reading	9⅛ adv ⅛
Erie	15⅜ adv ⅜	Atchison	6⅛ adv 1
Union Pacific	13⅜ adv ⅛		

NEW YORK—A reaction was due and it came; all the large operators were credited with selling, and it is certain that some of the larger bears helped the decline. It is probable that the advance had reduced the buying power somewhat by lessening the short interest, and bull manipulators very likely found that outside buying was not supporting the advance. The result of the day's setback was a considerable increase in short interest and the establishment of prices, and somewhat more satisfactory to respective buyers. The bond issue, which may be called certain, was expected to give an impetus to the market, especially if the announcement would come this week. The loan market showed a distinct increase in rates. Jersey Central loaned higher 1-16.

New York—All newspapers agree that a bond issue will be made at once. Various bankers had a conference regarding united action. It is expected that within forty-eight hours the call will be issued and that subscriptions will be practically simultaneous with the call. Foreign houses expect to put in a bid. The London market is strong in anticipation of a bond issue and our market is likely to e firm on account of these facts.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected daily by Whitaker & Hodgman, bond and stock brokers, 300 North Fourth street.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 13.

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Amer. Tob. Co	102¼	102¼	101	101
Amer. Tob. Co. pfd.	....	....	....	....
Atchison	6⅛	6⅛	5¾	5¾
Balt. & Ohio	....	....	....	....
Canada Southern	52½	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
Ches. & Ohio com	19⅛	....	....	19½
Canandian Pacific	....	....	....	....
Central New Jersey	96⅝	96⅝	96	96½
Chi. & Alton, com	....	....	....	....
Chicago Gas Trust	76½	76⅞	76¼	76¼
C. C. C. & St. L.	39	39	38¾	38¾
Chi. R. I & Pac.	65¼	65¼	64⅛	64½
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	76½	76¼	75¼	75⅜
Chi. M. & St. P. Com.	63⅜	63⅜	63¼	63⅜
do Pfd.	....	....	....	....
Chicago & N. W com.	103¼	103¼	102¾	103
Col. Fuel & Iron	26⅛	....	....	26½
Cotton Oil com	28¾	28⅞	28⅜	28¾
Cotton Oil pfd	....	....	....	....
Del., Lack. & W	161	162	167	161½
Del. & Hudson	127½	127⅝	127	127
Edison Genl.	36¾	36⅞	36½	36½
Erie, com	15	15⅛	15	15
Erie, pfd.	29	31	29	31
Erie, 2ds	77	78	77	78
Hocking Valley	....	....	....	....
Illinois Central	93	....	....	93
Laclede Gas, com	20¼	....	....	20¼
Laclede Gas, pfd	77½	....	....	77½
Laclede Gas, bonds	89½	90	89½	90
Lake Erie & W. Com	18⅛	18½	17⅞	17⅛
Lake Erie & W. Pfd	73¼	....	....	73¼
Lake Shore	137¼	137⅝	137	137
Louisville & Nashville	56⅜	56⅝	56	56⅛
Lead Com	41¾	....	....	41¾
Lead pfd	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....
Missouri Pacific	30	30	29⅝	29¾
Mo., K. & T. pfd	24¾	....	....	23¾
Mobile & Ohio	....	....	....	....
Manhattan Elevated	106¾	106¾	106	106¾
Manitoba	....	....	....	....
National Linseed Oil	....	....	....	....
National Cordage, com	11⅛	12	11	11½
National Cordage, pfd	19¼	20	19	20
New York & New England	32⅜	33½	32¼	83
New York Central	100⅛	....	....	100⅛
N. Y. C. & St. L. com	14½	....	....	14½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pfd	67	....	....	67
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pfd	....	....	....	....
North America	....	....	....	....
Northern Pacific Com	....	....	....	....
Northern Pacific pfd	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	18¾
Ohio Southern	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Miss. com	....	....	....	....
Ont. & Western	16½	16½	16¼	16¼
Omaha Com	35¼	....	....	35¼
Omaha Pfd	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	23⅛	....	....	23⅛
Phil. & Reading	17⅞	18	17⅝	17⅝
Pullman Palace Car	160½	....	....	160½
Richmond Ter	17⅝	17⅞	17½	17½
Silver	....	....	....	....
Sugar, com	93¼	93⅞	91⅛	91⅛
Sugar, pfd	95	....	....	95
Tenn. Coal and Iron	16	16	15¾	15¾
Texas & Pacific	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific	10¼	16¼	10⅛	10¼
U. S. Rubber com	44½	44⅝	43¾	43⅞
U. S. Rubber pfd	96¼	96½	96¼	96¼
Wabash, St. L. & P	....	....	....	....
Wabash, St. L. & P	14⅞	....	....	14⅞
Western Union Tel. Co	89	90¼	89	89⅞
Whisky Trust	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞

Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 10:15 a. m.—The market was active and strong at the opening. Erie advanced ¾, Burlington ⅛, St. Paul, Northwest, Rock Island and Louisville & Nashville ½, and the rest of the market ⅛@¼. An attack on Sugar sent that stock down 1⅞ per cent to 91½; Cordage, preferred, receding ⅛, Manhattan ⅜, Burlington ½, Rock Island and Louisville & Nashville ⅜, and other shares a smaller fraction. The market is still heavy.

Stock Market Gossip.

Six shares Suburban sold at 21¼.

Five shares United Elevator sold at 49c.

Merchants' Bridge bonds were in demand at 104¼.

St. Louis National was offered at 106.

Union Trust, 133½ bid, 135 asked.

P. T. A. bonds were wanted at 51½.

For Kennard, preferred 108½ was bid.

Bank of the Republic, still held at 82.

Suburban bonds were wanted at 86.

Two North Missouri bonds were sold at 105.

THE MARKETS.

Most of the corn arriving here continues to come from east of the river, only an occasional car coming from the West, and most of these from this State. The West in many sections, it is said, is paying more for corn than can be realized here. It is stated that in Kansas and the Southwest corn is selling to feeders at a price equivalent to 5c above what could be obtained in St. Louis.

A Toledo market report says the wheat sold in St. Louis for export is being sold out. In the first place, no St. Louis wheat has been sold lately for export. In the next, the St. Louis exporter whose sales led to the above statement was selling out some long wheat in which he had 3c profit, he believing a reaction was due.

Attention was called to the fact that this morning's London cable reported cargoes wheat in passage and for shipment firm and tending up. It is stated that no such strong markets for these cargoes have been reported since the French demand some time ago, just before their import duty went into effect.

Russia is rushing its wheat out as rapidly as possible before the close of navigation, which is near at hand. Baltic ports' shipments, most of which are from Russia, were 5,120,000 bu last week, against 4,640,000 the week before and 4,160,000 for corresponding week last year.

Although the Baltic wheat ports' shipments were so heavy last week, the 7,889,000 bu exported from all countries to Europe was 117,000 bu smaller than the week before and 839,000 bu less than same week last year.

Stocks of wheat at Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol on Nov. 1 were 5,984,000 bu where last year they were 9,888,000 bu.

The weather in England, "Beerbohm" reported, is cold and windy, just like some of the Exchange members, some one remarked.

Liverpool receipts past three days were 226,000 bu wheat, 80,000 bu from this country, and 378,000 bu corn.

COMMERCIAL.

Movement of Wheat and Corn, Nov. 13.

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.
St. Louis	19,514	37,405	......	9,276
Chicago	65,224	91,707	32,682	26,274
Toledo	35,558	12,688	1,000	12,000
Detroit	10,388	9,528	100,536	1,590
Kansas City	13,650	31,500	......	......
Milwaukee	29,250	3,250	5,850	650
Minn'polis	216,480	530	20,001	......
Duluth	297,134	......	74,297	......
New York	263,400	56,700	126,947	10,591
Baltimore	22,785	14,151	......	......
Philadel'ha	4,538	8,001	42,353	5,591
Boston	15,665	21,445	......	......

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR—St. Louis, 11,608 bbls; Chicago, 5,482 bbls; Detroit, 875 bbls; Milwaukee, 10,053 bbls; Minneapolis, 29,035 bbls; New York, 8,104 bbls and 40,568 sks; Baltimore, 20,241 bbls; Philadelphia, 1,600 tons; Boston, 150 bbls.

Future Prices.

	Closing Monday.	Highest Sales.	Lowest Sales.	Closing Tuesday.
WHEAT.				
Dec.	51¼	51⅝	51⅛@¼	51⅛@¼
May	57⅛ a	57⅛	56¾	56¾@⅞ b
CORN.				
Dec.	46@⅛ b	....	....	46 b
May	47½ a	47½	46⅞	47 a
OATS.				
May	32½ a	32½	32¼	32¼ b

CHICAGO—Reported by Gaylord, Blessing & Co., 307 Olive street.

WHEAT.				
Dec	55⅜	55½	54⅝	54⅞
CORN.				
May	50⅛@¼	50¼	49⅞	50⅛
OATS.				
May	32½	32⅝@½	32¼	32⅜ b
PORK.				
Jan	12.62	12.52	11.20	12.22
LARD.				
Jan	7.25	7.27	7.12	7.12
SHORT RIBS.				
Jan	6.40	6.35	6 35	6.15

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Wheat—Nov, 54⅜c n; Dec, 54⅞c; May, 59⅜@⅞c. Corn—Nov, 50⅛c b; Dec, 50⅛c; May, 50⅛c. Oats—Nov, 28⅛c n; May, 32⅜c b.

Pork—Nov, $12.22; Jan, $12.22. Clear ribs—Nov, $6.15; Jan, $6.15. Lard—Nov, 7.07c; Jan, 7.12c.

Flaxseed—Cash, $1.46; Dec, $1.45 a; May, —. Timothy seed — Cash, $5.50 n; Nov, $5.50 n. Clover seed—Cash, $9.00 n; Nov, $9.00 n.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Wheat—Dec, 58⅛c a; May, 62⅞c a. Corn—May, 54⅛c b. Oats—Dec, 33⅛c b.

TOLEDO, Nov. 13.—Wheat, cash, 54⅛c; Dec, 54⅞c; May, 59⅛c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—Wheat—Dec, 57⅛c; May, 59⅛@⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 13.—Barley—Cash, 54c; Dec, 54⅛c.

Regular Cash Market Price.

	Tuesday.	Monday.	Year Ago.
WHEAT.			
No 2 red	51¼	51⅛@⅞	56⅝
No 3 red	50¼	51 b	53⅛
No 4 winter	49½ b	50 b	50⅛
CORN.			
No 2	45¼	45¼ b	32½
No 2 white	45¼	45¼ b	32⅝
No 3	42¼	42¼ b	31¼
OATS.			
No 2	29¼ b	30 @30½	27½
No 2 white	32½	32½	30¼
No 3	29 b	29 n	26½

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Elevators.

	Tuesday.	Monday	Year Ago.
Wheat, bu	6,397,176	6,405,926	5,585,549
Corn, bu	123,844	109,588	95,424
Oats, bu	665,906	661,610	124,223
Rye, bu	8,460	8,969	3,571
Barley, bu	50,972	43,870	35,538
No 2 red win wheat	5,974,436	5,979,809	4,752,343
No 2 corn	53,930	45,859	66,286
No 2 oats	439,251	438,375	42,966
No 2 rye	8,115	8,524	2,993

ON CHANGE.

Grains.

Wheat—The opening was ⅛c lower, but did not go off more than 1-16c from that before it rallied ⅛@⅜c; so little was for sale as compared with the amount wanted, the local market presenting a bolder front than any of the domestic markets. A soft spot came to the surface later and a decline of ⅛@⅜c resulted, but then rallied, recovered ⅛@⅛c, and closed with buyers ⅜@⅛c below yesterday. This morning's decline was due to lower openings at all other markets, New York declining ⅜c, reports of disappointing cables and the heavy Baltic ports' shipments, which showed a material increase over the week before and one year ago. Public cables could hardly be called disappointing, as the Exchange, Liverpool, was ½d higher and Beerbohm reported London firm at 3d advance and Paris quoted higher. But private Liverpool cables were quiet and easier, which led the trade to look for a lower close from that market. Northwestern receipts were large—844 cars against 790 one year ago—but winter wheat receipts small. Clearances from four ports were 85,000 pkgs flour, 168,000 bu wheat, equivalent to 508,000 bu, and New York advised of cable acceptances of last night's offer which rallied markets on this side. But the closing Liverpool came dull and ½@¼d lower, and this at once had a weakening effect, the lowest points of the day being reached on this dip. Later advices of 34 loads taken for export at the sea board, that cash wheat in Minneapolis within ⅛c of May price, and that Antwerp was ⅛c higher arrested the decline, turned prices up and gave a firmer close.

FUTURES—Dec opened at 51⅛c and sold to 51⅝c to 51⅛@⅜c to 51⅛c, closing at 51⅛@⅜c. May opened at 56⅞c and sold to 56¾@⅞c to 57⅛c to 56⅝c (56⅝@⅞c offered at) to 56⅞c and at close 56¾@⅞c bid.

After call a few cars sold at 51⅛c for No 2 red in United and 50⅛c for No 3 red E side.

Spot grades—Lower full ⅛c on call, and no buyers except the elevators. No 2 red sold in Farmers' at 51¼c, and that bid for United and Terminal, and also for No 2 hard winter in same houses. Bid 50⅛c for No 3 red, 49⅛c for No 4 winter in United and Terminal.

Samples—Received 584 sks 16 cars local, 12 cars through. Lower. Sellers had to concede ⅛c decline, before millers would purchase and then they showed no freedom in their demand. Rejected sold in elevator at 45c, sacked lots at 5⅛c to 51⅛@51⅛c, latter for choice and on track at 51⅛c.

Corn—There was very little to the speculative market this forenoon. Orders were only notable for their absence and even traders were not inclined to operate. The decline in wheat and predictions for colder weather gave the market an easier tone, but it only sold off ⅛c. Receipts were moderate here, but quite liberal at Chicago, where 258 cars in. Oats were firm, but reported quiet markets abroad. The entire range in price was ⅛c to-day, and the close saw sellers at ⅛c below yesterday. The closing Liverpool was ⅛d higher, but domestic markets tame and unresponsive.

FUTURES—May opened at 47c and sold to 47⅛c to 46⅞c, to 47c, and latter asked at close. For Dec 46c bid at close and 45c for Nov.

After Call No. 2 sold in United at 45⅛c and No. 3 in Terminal at 42⅛c.

SPOT GRADES—Strong on Call, but the only demand there from an accumulative buyer, outside the purchase of 1 car in C by local feeder at 45⅛c; regular sold and salable at 45⅛c, as was No 2 white. Bid 42⅛c for No 3 white and No 3 regular.

Samples—Received, 682 sks, 26 cars local, 27 through. Market quiet and unchanged. Ear corn sold readily at 38c for mixed or yellow, 40c for white. Shelled slow sale at 42½@43c for No 3 E track, soft and wet white, including St Charles at 42½c.

Oats—Not a future trade made and feeling easy. Early in the day May offered ⅛c lower at 32¼c, but later that bid.

Spot grades—Dull and easy on Call. No. 2 offered at 30¼c, bid 29¾c E side, 30½c for Terminal, and 29c bid for No. 3 in Terminal.

SAMPLES—Received, 28 cars local, 3 through. Lower and slow. Local feeders were holding off and would not purchase to any extent or with any readiness, except at the decline. In special bin—No 3 white sold at 31½@31¾c. Northern mixed at 31¾c. No 2 color sold at 32c, and storage paid at 31½c for No 2, 31¾c for Northern, 33½c for choice No 3 white. E track—No 3 at 30c, No 2 at 31c. Track this side—No 2 at 31c, Northern mixed at 32c, No 2 white at 33c.

Rye—None offered and no bids on call, and a car No 2 E track did not draw a bid of 50c.

Barley—Higher and in active demand. Sales made of 9 cars and 75,000 bu, but price not named. The large lot was taken by Lemp.

Hay.

Received, 340 tons; shipped, 64 tons. Strong for good feeding hay, which is scarce, as little arriving or in stock and most of latter held for higher prices. As high as $13 paid for a car extra fancy large-baled to-day. The low grades are still too plentiful to allow them to improve much. Sales, track and ware-house this side—Prairie—1 car packing at $6, 2 do at $6.50, ½ strictly prime at $8, 1 choice at $8.50, 2 strictly do at $9, 2 fancy at $10; 1 strictly do at $10.50. Timothy—2 cars (1 overripe) and 1 strictly prime at $9.50, 2 choice (1 large bale), $10.50; 5 strictly do at $11, 8 fancy, $11.50; 5 strictly do (61 large bales slightly mixed with grass), at $12, 2 extra do at $12.50, 1 do at $13. Clover—1 car at $10.50.

East side—2 cars about prime at $8.50, 11 choice at $10, 7 strictly do at $10.50, 2 fancy at $11, 3 strictly do at $11.50.

Straw—Wheat salable East side at $4 and this side at $4.50.

Flour and Feed.

Flour—Offerings small, but demand light and nothing doing for export.

Patents	$2 50@2 60	Rye flour	$ 3 00
Extra fancy	2 20@2 30	Cornmeal	2 30@2 35
Fancy	2 00@2 10	Hominy	2 85@2 90
Choice	1 70@1 80	Grits	2 85@2 90

Bran—For East track 61½c bid and 62c obtainable, but none to be had even at latter and little at that. At point South 56@58c paid.

Provisions.

Pork—Standard mess selling at $12.62½; on orders, 50c per bbl more.

Lard—Prime steam at 6.95c; choice at 7.05c.

Bacon—Packed shoulders, 6⅜c; longs, 7⅛c; c'ribs, 7⅛c; shorts, 7¼c. On orders—Longs and c'ribs, 7½c; shorts, 7⅝c.

Dry Salt Meats—Shipping age f o b on cash orders—Loose shoulders, 5⅜c; long, 6⅛c; ribs, 6⅛c; shorts, 7c; boxed 15c higher.

Highwines—Firm at $1.23.

Lead and Spelter.

Lead—Dull and easy. A car spot sold at $2.92½, but Nov add Dec offered at $2.90, and unsold.

Spelter—Offered at $3.12½ and $3.10 bid.

ON THE STREET.

[The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands unless otherwise quoted. Orders are filled with choice goods and are higher.]

Fruits.

Apples—Unchanged; very good demand for choice fruit. Ben Davis range from $1.25@1.50 for small, knotty, wormy and otherwise inferior, to $1.75@2.00 for the best levee offerings and $2@2.25 for fancy car lots; Geniting at $1@1.25 for small to $1.40@1.60 for choice levee fruit, $1.60@1.75 for fancy car lots; Western mixed, including fancy varieties, at $2.25@2.50; Eastern at $1.50@1.75 for seconds, $1.75@2.25 for Baldwin and $2.25@2.50 for strictly fancy varieties; Canada, $1.75@2.25.

Grapes—Very slow sale; most of the fruit was in bad condition. Concord ranged from 10c to 15c per basket; Niagara at 10c per ½-basket.

California Fruits—Quiet. Pears, $1.50@2; peaches, 60@85c. All damaged fruit ranged much lower; quinces, $1.50@1.75; grapes, $1.25.

Oranges—Still selling slow, as the quality of the Florida fruit is green and sour. Florida, $1.75@2; Mexican, $3@3.25 per box.

Lemons—Firm, but quiet. Florida, $2.50@3 per box; Sicily, $3@4; Malaga, $3@3.25.

Bananas—Selections suitable for filling orders sell at $1@1.50 per bunch, according to size.

Cocoanuts—Selling in round lots from first hands at $3@3.35 per 1,000—in a small way at $3.75 per 100.

Cranberries—Cape Cod selling at $10 per bbl and $3.40 per box.

Dried Fruit—Steady, but quiet. Apples—Sun-dried quarters 5@5½c, evaporated rings 5@5½c, chopped ½c; cores and peelings—sundried ½c, evaporated 1c.

Vegetables.

Potatoes—Firm and choice in demand. Eastern burbank quotable at 55@60c; Northern stock 40@45c for mixed and inferior to 50@55c for choice; home-grown, 35@45c; Montana, 45@60c. On country orders, 10c per bu more than foregoing prices are charged.

Onions—Slow sale. Fancy red globe, 60@ per bu; choice yellow, 45@48c; sacked lots Missouri and Iowa growth, 25@35c for small and ragged, to 40@50c for the best. On country orders 10c per bu more than foregoing prices are charged.

Spanish Onions—e. ll at $1.15@1.25 per case.

Cabbage—Dull and lowered. Choice, $7@8 per ton; inferior and damaged less. On orders, choice, $1.50 per crate.

Celery—Michigan small, 10@20c per doz; choice to fancy, 30@50c; home-grown, 20@30c. Celery roots, 35@40c per doz.

Sweet Potatoes—Home-grown selling at 30@55c per bu loose; on orders, Bermudas, $1.50 per bbl; Nansemond, $2. Consigned stock not wanted.

Rutabagas—Latest sales were at 25@30c per bu in bulk.

Cauliflower—Michigan sold at $1.50@2 ₱ crate; Wisconsin, $2@2.25.

Parsnips—Choice on orders, $1.75 ₱ bbl.

Horseradish—Choice on orders, $3 per bbl.

Sauerkraut—City make, ½-bbls, $2.50; $2.75 per bbl; on orders, 25@50c per bbl higher.

Beets—Choice, on orders, $1.50 per bbl.

Turnips—Home-grown on orders at $1 per bbl; consignments not wanted—will not bring freight charges.

Carrots—Northern selling at $1 per bbl and at $10@11 per ton in bulk; choice, on orders, $1.25 per bbl.

Butter and Cheese.

Butter—Quiet. Supply large of all except fancy grades.

Creamery.		Dairy.	
Separator	22@23	Good to choice	18@20
Gathered cream	18@21	Common to fair	10@12
Gat'd cream, fancy	....	Country butter	6@ 8
Fancy Elgin	26½@27	Grease butter	....

Cheese—Higher and firmer. We quote: Full cream, twins, Oct make, 11c; single, 11¼c; Young America, 11¼c; earlier make ½c less; Southern Wisconsin, twins, 8@9c; Young America, 9@9½c; skims, 6@8c; brick, 10½@11c; limburger, 9@9½c; Swiss, choice, 12½@13½c.

Poultry, Game and Veals.

Live Poultry—Chickens in large supply, lower and dull. Turkeys still selling very slow.

Spring	5½@ 6	Turkeys	5 @ 5½
Young roosters	5	Ducks	6½@ 7
Old hens	5	Geese	5 @ 5½
Old roosters	3	Pigeons, ₱ doz	75

Game—Firm, but unchanged. The demand was good for all kinds.

Quail, undrawn	$1 85	Mallard ducks	$3 25
Quail, drawn	1 60	Red head ducks	2 00
Grouse, dark	4 00	Blue wing teal	2 00
Grouse, light	3 50	Green wing teal	1 75
Pheasants	4 00	Wood and mixed	1 00
Woodcock	5 00	Canvas back duck	5 00
Rabbits	1 10	Wild turkey	6@ 7
Jack rabbits	1 10	Deer carcasses	7@ 8
Squirrels	75	Venison saddles	13@14
Snipe	1 00	Frog legs	50@75
Plover	75	Opossum	5@15

Live Veals—Lower. Choice fat, 4c per lb; fair stock, 3@3½c; heretics, rough and thin, 2@2½c per lb.

Eggs.

Received, 1,596 cases; shipped, 253 cases. Steady. Fresh gathered stock quotable at 16½c ₱ doz; inferior and ice-house stock less.

Wool.

Quiet and unchanged. We quote:

MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, ETC.		TEXAS (6 to 12 months).	
Med combing	15	Medium	12 @14
Med combing	14	Fine medium	9 @12
Coarse & braid	14	Coarse and low	9 @11
Low and cotted	11 @12	Light fine	10 @11
Fine medium	11 @12	Heavy fine	7 @ 8
Light fine	10 @11	Short and sandy	5 @ 7
Heavy fine	9 @ 9½	WESTERN & NORTHERN.	
Slightly burry	10 @11	Medium	11 @13
Hard burry	8	Fine medium	9 @11
Southern burry	7	Coarse and low	7 @10
Bright l'bs w'l	11 @13	Light fine	9 @ 9½
TUB WASHED.		Heavy fine	7 @ 8
Choice	21	Sks, long, 15c; Texas, 10c	
Fair	20	Tare, 8 to 3½ lbs.	
Cot'd & coarse	17 @19		

Furs.

Receipts are increasing, but the quality is not of the best, most of the stock being of the inferior order—unseasoned, beg-eaten, etc. Shipments of new furs are not expected to any extent until the latter part of the month, unless the weather should become very cold and continue so for a couple of weeks. The consignments coming in now bring about the following prices:

	No. 1 Large.	No. 1 Med.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Raccoon	50	40	30	20	10
Mink	60	45	35	20	10
Fox, gray	75	60	35	20	10
Fox, red	$1 00	80	45	20	10
Wolf, prairie	60	50	40	20	10
Wolf, timber	80	60	50	25	10
Badger	1 00	60	30	15	5
Beaver	5 00	4 00	2 50	1 50	50
Otter	6 00	5 00	3 50	1 50	50
Bear	12 00	10 00	6 00	2 00	25

Skunk, black	$1 00	Opossum	5@10
do, short stripe	75	Muskrat	5@10
do, narrow stripe	35	Wildcat	10@30
do, broad stripe	15	Civet cat	10@15
do, Tex. & Terry.	25	House cat	10

Seeds and Castor Beans.

Grass Seeds—Firm. Timothy quotable at $4.75 to $5.25. Clover at $7.75 to $8.45. Red top at $3 to $5.75. Millet at $1@1.25. Hungarian at $1.25@1.50.

Flaxseed—Firm, salable at $1.43 this or East side.

Hempseed—Pure test, $2.74 per 100 lbs.

Castor Beans—Prime, $1.35; small lots and inferior less.

Hides, Pelts, Feathers, Tallow, Etc.

Hides—Firmer. Receipts light. We quote:

Round Prices.		On Selection.	
Green slted, Wstn.	4½	Gr'n salted, No 1	4½
Southern & infer.	4 @4½	Gr'n salted, No 2	3½
Dry flint, choice	7 @7½	Dry flint, No 1	7½
Southern & infer.	6 @6½	Dry flint, No 2	6½
Dry salted	5½	Dry salted, No 1	5½
Glue stock, green and dry	1½@3	Dry salted, No 2	4½

Feathers—Steady. Prime white, large sks, 36c; small sks, 38c; old white, 30c; prime gray 28c; old —X, 25@28c; XX, 15@16c; XXX, 10@11c; XXXX, 6c. Chicken—Dry picked, 3½c. Duck—White, 25c; dark, 20c. Tare, 3 to 10 per cent.

Sheep Pelts—Green salted, 30@35c each; lambs, 15@35c; damaged, half price; antelope, 12½c; goat skins, 10@20c each.

Deer Skins—Prime, 23c; damaged, half price; antelope, 12½c; goat skins, 10@20c each.

Tallow—Quiet and weak. Prime run, in bbls, 4½c; No 2, 4@4¼c; cake, 5c per lb.

Beeswax—Firm. Prime to choice, 27@27½c ₱ lb.

Roots—Ginseng, $3.25@3.75; seneca, 24@26c; snake, 18@22c; golden seal, 14@15c; May apple, 1½@2c; pink, 16c; lady slippers, 4c; black, 4@4½c; angelica, 4@5c; wahoo, bark of tree, 4c; root, 8c; blood, 2@2½c; blue flag, 4c; golden thread, 8c; butterfly, 3c.

Nuts.

Pecans—The receipts still moderate, yet are increasing. Texas, 4@5½c per lb; Western, 3½@4c; Louisiana, 5@6c; old stock less.

Peanuts—Quiet at 1@2½c per lb. Inferior less.

Chestnuts—New selling at 3½@6c per lb.

Hazelnuts—Light receipts of new. Nominal at 2½@3c.

Walnuts—New quotable at 30@35c per bu.

Leaf Tobacco.

	Burley Red.	Burley Colory.	Old Style Heavy.
Common lugs	3½@ 4½	5½@ 7	2¾@3¼
Medium lugs	4½@ 6	7½@ 9	3¼@3¾
Good lugs	6 @ 7½	9 @10	3¾@4½
Common leaf	7 @ 9	7½@10	4½@5½
Medium leaf	9 @11	10 @13	5½@6½
Good leaf	11 @15	13 @16	6½@8½

Unsound or defective in condition, length or color, or mixed packages, from 1c to 3c less.

Miscellaneous Markets.

Rags, Old Rope and Rubber—Rags, 60@65c per lb. Old rope, No 1, $1.25; No 2, 50c. Old rubber, $3.

Scrap Iron and Metal—Iron, wrought, 25c per 100 lbs; heavy cast, 25c; stove plate, 20c; malleable and burnt, 15c. Brass, light, $3; heavy, $5. Copper, $6. Lead, $2.50. Zinc, $2. Pewter, $9.

Bones—Choice bleached, $13 per ton; skinny, $8; junk, $10; slaughter-house stock, $7@8 50.

Oils—Linseed oil, raw, 55c per gallon; boiled, 58c. Castor oil, best, 11c per lb; No 3, 8¾c. Cotton seed oil, summer yellow, 33c; white, 34c; winter yellow, 38c; white, 39c.

Broom Corn—Quiet at a range from 3c for common to 6c for fancy.

White Beans—Firmer. Country quotable at 90c@$1.10 per bu; weevily sell for less. Eastern hand-picked medium jobbing at $1.60@1.65; pea beans at $1.70; Lima, 5@5½c per lb.

Green Peas—Firm. Green jobbing at $1.10 per bu; Scotch, $1.15; split, $1.45.

Honey—Strained and extracted, in bbls, 3½@4c per lb; in cans, 4½@5c; inferior, less. Comb yellow, 8@11c; fancy white, 13@14c.

Sorghum—Steady at 17@18c per gal.

Maple Sugar—Bright, 7½@8c per lb; inferior less.

Maple Syrup—Fair to choice, 65@70c per gal.

Cider—Poor to choice is quotable at $3.75 to 4.25 per bbl.

Hops—New York, 10@11c per lb; Pacific Coast, 11@12c; foreign, 35@27c.

Bagging—Order prices, 1¾-lb, 5⅜c; 2-lb, 6⅛c; 2¼-lb, 6⅜c, Iron ties, 70c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb.

Sacks—Burlaps, 2-bu, 4c; 2½-bu, 4½c; 3-bu, 5c; 4-bu, 5¾c; 5-bu, 5⅞c; 6-bu, 6c. Cotton, seamless, 10@17c. Flour, 25-lb, 2⅜c; 49-lb, 3⅛c; 18-lb, 5¾c; 100-lb, export, 6⅛c.

Moss—In good demand; gray, 1¼c; gray and brown mixed, 1½@2c; black and brown mixed, 2½c; black, 3c. Country much as picked—XX, 2@2½c; XXX, 3@4c; XXXX, 4½@5c.

Salt—Domestic, East side, 85c per bbl; this side, 90c.

Pop Corn—Quotable at 1½c per lb.

Hemp—Missouri undressed, $70@80 per ton.

Empty Barrels—Coal oil, 75c; vinegar, 40c; black oil, 30@40c; lard oil, 50@55c; linseed oil, 60c; sugar, 12½@15c; wine, 60@75c; whisky, 70@75c; ½-bbls, 35c; molasses, 20c; sauer kraut, 20@25c.

Cooperstuffs—Shaved hoops, cooper flour bbl, $2.50@4; country, $2.60@3; ½-bbl, $1.50; coiled elm, $6; pork bbl, $5@6; lard tc, $8.50@9. Staves, flour bbl, $3.75@6; culls, $3@3.50; ½-bbl, $4.50; pork bbl, $16; lard to, $22; beer keg, $16@18. Heading flour bbl, 4c per set.

Cooperage—Flour bbls, round hoop, 31c; flat hoop, 27c; ½-bbls, 21c; meal bbls, 24c; produce bbls, 20@21c; fruit bbls, 21c; lard tcs, 95c; ½-tcs, 60c; pork bbls, 80c; ½-bbls, 5[illegible]c.

Naval Stores—Rosin—D, $1.95; E, $2; F, $2.10; G, $2.35; H, $2.50; I, $2.65; K, $2.85; M, $3.10; N, $3.40; W G, $3.75; W W, $3.80; smaller lots 15c per bbl higher. Turpentine, 32c per gal in round lots to 35c in smaller quantities. Pine tar, $2.75 per bbl. Navy pitch, $2.50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The wheat market was dull here to-day and lacked the buying orders of yesterday. The cables were somewhat conflicting, the Liverpool public cable being steady and private cables lower. Northwestern receipts were 844 cars. The seaboard sold some wheat, but holders were buyers. May started off at ⅜c, and declined to 59⅛@⅜c. Corn was easier with wheat, though Liverpool was ½c higher. The local receipts were 284 cars. May opened a shade lower at 50⅛c and declined to 50c. May oats started ⅛c off at 32⅜c in sympathy with other grains and declined to 32⅛c. The heavy covering by shorts in provisions yesterday caused easiness in the market to-day, and on large hog receipts prices were lower. January pork started 17½c lower at $12.45 and declined to $12.40. January lard opened 5c lower at 7.20c and declined to 7.25c.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 13.—Corn—Old easier; new steady; No 2, 48⅛c; new No 3, 44⅛c; new No 4, 43⅛c. Oats firm, inactive; No 2 white, 31⅛@⅜c; No 3 white, 30⅞@31c. Rye scarce; No 2, 50@⅛c. Whisky firm. Highwine basis $1.23. Receipts—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 64,350 bu; oats, 19,800 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,400 bu. Shipments—Wheat, none; corn, 2,600 bu; oats, 29,700 bu; rye, none; barley, 28,800 bu.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Noon—Money on call easy at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2½@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange dull, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.87¼@4.87½ for demand and 4.86¼@⅜ for sixty days. Posted rates 4.87@½ and 4.88@½. Commercial bills, 4.85@½. Silver certificates, 63¾ bid; no sales. Bar silver, 63⅝. Mexican dollars, 51¼. Government bonds steady. U. S. 5s regular, 115½; do do coupon, 118½; do 4s, regular, 114½; do do coupon, 114½; do 2s, regular, 96 bid; Pacific 6s of '95, 101 bid. Share values generally showed an improvement after 11 o'clock, Rubber selling up 1⅛, Sugar ¾, New England and W. U. ⅝, and the general list ⅛@½. Fort Wayne sold at 159 against 157 bid. About 11:45 there was a general reaction, in which Northwestern, and New York, Chicago and St. Louis first preferred lost 1 per cent; Sugar, New England, N. J. Central, and St. Paul and Omaha ¾, Rock Island ⅝, Burlington & Quincy ½, and the market generally ⅛@⅜. Speculation is weak at this hour. Sales to noon, 128,800 shares, including 57,000 listed.

LIVE STOCK.

National Stock Yards.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,190 head, about two-thirds of which were natives. There was some good steers in the native division, but they did not sell until late. Choice steers were not represented. A fairly active market prevailed at steady to strong prices. Texas cattle were the most active and prices strong.

NATIVE CATTLE SALES.

No.	Qual.	Av.	Price.	No.	Qual.	Av.	Price.
18	steers	1,103	$3 85	7	heifers	744	$2 10
22	steers	974	3 35	10	steers	1,270	4 60
16	cows	955	2 65	20	steers	1,062	4 95
35	cows	679	2 20	25	steers	1,027	3 05
17	cows	693	2 25	30	steers	901	2 50
12	mixed	628	2 20	14	steers	1,012	3 50
11	heifers	658	2 00				

SOUTHERN CATTLE SALES.

No.	Qual.	Av.	Price.	No.	Qual.	Av.	Price.
110	steers	1,384	3 70	53	steers	838	$2 85
23	steers	819	2 50	54	steers	844	2 85
48	steers	1,010	3 15	75	steers	941	2 90
20	steers	728	2 25	108	steers	834	2 85
17	steers	940	2 75	28	steers	896	2 65
108	steers	828	2 85	22	steers	935	2 85
108	steers	882	2 85	21	steers	910	3 00
54	steers	844	2 85	22	cows	782	2 00
17	cows	251	2 15	27	cows	648	2 00
30	cows	772	2 00	30	cows	742	2 10
15	cows	700	2 40	28	cows	883	2 30
89	cows	229	2 15	31	cows	798	2 10
18	cows	754	2 10	29	cows	769	1 90
29	cows	751	2 15	31	cows	700	2 00
26	cows	790	2 00				

Hogs—Receipts, 8,338 head. The market opened strong and active. An advance of 10c to 15c was soon established, but part of this last later. Good heavy hogs sold the best and at no time during the day was there as much improvement in the prices of light. The early arrivals brought the best prices, $4.85 was paid for the best heavy. Fair to good heavy ranged from $4.60 to $4 80; good mixed and light-weights, $4.55 to $4.65; common to fair light, $4.15 to $4.45. The late arrivals did not sell so well, as about 10c of the early advance was lost.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
67	267	$4 85	70	294	$4 85
77	248	4 80	52	265	4 80
19	256	4 80	46	257	4 80
59	311	4 80	75	236	4 70
64	271	4 70	76	222	4 70
76	270	4 70	72	288	4 70
63	215	4 65	161	228	4 70
86	204	4 65	72	209	4 65
68	277	4 65	59	241	4 65
72	218	4 65	47	215	4 65
75	209	4 65	79	196	4 60
16	218	4 60	12	243	4 60
87	224	4 60	70	220	4 60
13	250	4 60	86	190	4 55
69	204	4 55	53	167	4 55
28	200	4 55	16	187	4 55
68	216	4 55	87	202	4 55
83	202	4 55	66	173	4 50
77	173	5 60	76	174	4 50
76	183	4 50	80	194	4 50
87	171	4 50	91	187	4 50
54	171	4 45	33	161	4 45
92	173	4 45	112	158	4 45
44	185	4 40	79	167	4 40
77	162	4 35	103	171	4 35
51	165	4 35	88	204	4 30
62	142	4 25	19	146	4 30
14	205	4 15	12	140	4 25

Sheep—Receipts, 1,597 head. This market opened slow, but later became more active. The offerings average fair in quality but there was but few choice sheep or lambs that could be obtained without sorting. So far as sales were made up to noon they brought steady prices.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Qual.	Av.	Price.	No.	Qual.	Av.	Price.
105	nat mixed	90	$2 60	115	nat mixed	96	$2 00
213	nat mixed	96	2 60	6	nat mixed	120	3 60
104	nat mix[illegible]	[illegible]	2 10				

Lodge Notices.

Regular Meetings, 25 cents each insertion; Funeral Notices, 50 cents each insertion.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 9, A. F. and A. M., will hold a regular meeting at Free Masons' Hall, 7th and Market streets, at 7:30 o'clock this (Tuesday) evening; work on E. A. Degree with lecture illustrated by stereopticon views; visiting brethren cordially invited. HENRY LIHOU, W. M.
J. W. YOUNG, Secretary.

SHERWOOD LODGE, No. 5, United Order of Hope, will have an open meeting Saturday evening, Nov. 17; will serve coffee and cake. All members and their friends invited. By order of committee.
W. K. HAMILTON, Chairman;
S. E. DAWSON,
R. H. MILLER.

CASTLE HALL, COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 226, K. of P.—Members and visitors are cordially invited to attend meeting to-night. Work in the Rank of Page amplified.
HY RIDGEWAY, C. C.
BEN W. DELZELL, K. of R. and S.

ACME LODGE, No. 219, K. OF P.—Regular convention to-night at Pythian Hall, 4th and Locust sts., fourth floor. Work in the rank of Page, with stereopticon views. Visitors welcome. JOS. LANDAU, C. C.
B. WOLF, K. of R. and S.

Storage.

STORAGE—Regular storage-house for furniture, pianos, vehicles, trunks, boxes, etc., safe, reliable, clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money loaned. Consign goods to our care. Telephone 4122. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1219-1221 Olive.

Fidelity Storage, Packing and Moving Co.

1723-25-27 and 29 Morgan St.

Branch office 1002 Pine st. Phones 2890 and 4101.

ONTARIO STORAGE HOUSES,

812-814-816-818 N. Tenth St.

For furniture, pianos, vehicles, trunks, boxes, store and saloon fixtures, etc.; separate rooms, household goods carefully moved, packing and shipping by reliable workmen; estimates cheerfully furnished free; money advanced, vans and wagons for hire. Call and examine warehouse. Telephone 2842.

ALFRED J. YANDELL, Manager.

Lost and Found.

5 cents per line each insertion.

Lost.

BUGGY SEAT—Found, either buggy or wagon seat, and hitching strap. Party can have same by calling at 1425 S. 18th st.

DOG—Lost, Friday, female pug dog; answers to name Dixie. Reward if returned to 2208 Franklin av.

DOG—Lost, black and white hunting dog, setter, collar marked P. D. C. Ball, 912 N. Main st. Notify or return to above number or 4361 W. Belle and receive liberal reward.

MONEY—Lost, $5 bill, near Beaumont and Locust sts., about 8 o'clock p. m., Monday. Return to 2719 Locust st, and receive reward.

RING—Lost, small diamond ring on Washington av., near Jefferson; $5 reward if returned to drug store, s. w. cor. 9th and Carr sts.

SHOES—Reward of $5 to any person returning a pair of patent leather shoes, partly made, and a new pair of lasts marked A. Oetting, El Paso, Tex., stolen from one of my workmen, 12th and Victor sts.; positively no questions asked. McNamara, boot and last maker, 417 Walnut st.

Found.

FOUND—A pair of shoes that will wear 8 months for $4. Harris-Brunner Shoe Co., 520 Pine st.

HORSE—Found a bay horse 16 hands high, 6 years old, star in forehead, bushy mane and tail; shod all around; attached to storm buggy with red stripes on wheels and body; nearly new. Call at City Marshal's office, Four Courts.

Coffee Market.

Reported by the Hanley & Kinsella Coffee and Spice Co.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.

	First Call.	Second Call.	Third Call.
November	13.60 b	12.35	......
December	12.85	......	......
January	12.30 b	11.75	......
February	12.00b	......	......
March	11.75	......	......
April	......	......	......

Mail pouch coffee at 21.35.

Rio—Receipts for 3 days, 4,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Flax—Cash, Northwest, $1.46; Dec, $1.45; May, $1.44½ bid. Timothy, cash, $5.50; Nov, $5.50; Dec, $5.50.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,800 head; market steady to 5@10c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 9,200 head; market active and 10c higher; light, $4.40@4.50; mixed, $4.45@4.55; heavy, $4 50@4.65.

LEGAL.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—To the Creditors of the Electro Depositing Co.: You are hereby notified that I have appointed the 18th day of December 1894, when I will at my office No. 406 Market st., Room 222, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., proceed publicly to adjust and allow demands against the estate and effects of the assignor, and that I will attend at said place in person on said day and during two consecutive days thereafter, and will commence the adjustment and allowance of the demands against the trust funds in my hands at 9 o'clock a. m., and continue the same until 5 o'clock p. m., of each of said three days. And that all creditors who shall not attend at the place designated and during said term and lay before the assignee the nature and amount of their demands shall be precluded from any benefit of said estate.
HENRY ROTH,
Assignee of Electro Depositing Co.
St. Louis, Nov. 13, 1894. 2207

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S SALE IN PARTITION.—In the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, October Term, A. D. 1894. Cause No. 98,108. Jacob D. Goldman and Alvia D. Goldman, May N. Goldman, Florence Goldman and Hortense Goldman, by John A. Harrison, their guardian Petitioners ex parte. By virtue of an order of sale made and entered by said court in the above entitled cause, dated Friday, November 9, 1894, a certified copy of which has been delivered to me by the Clerk of said court, I will, on THURSDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1894, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit: All of lots Nos. seventeen and eighteen (17 and 18) in block No. nineteen hundred and fifty-five (1955) of the city of St. Louis, and in block No. twelve (12) of Peter Lindell's first addition to said city of St. Louis; said lots having together a front of fifty (50) feet on the north line of Pine street by a depth northwardly between parallel lines of one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet seven inches to the south line of a twenty (20) feet alley, the west line of lot No. eighteen (18), being distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet from the east line of McComb's avenue, now Theresa avenue; being the same property conveyed to Sarah Goldman by Louisa C. Garrison by deed dated September 22, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in said city of St. Louis, in book 983, page 167.

Terms of sale—The purchaser shall have the option of paying all of his bid for said property in cash, or such part thereof as he may choose; but not less than one-third of the purchase price shall be paid in cash; the balance of said purchase money not paid in cash shall be paid in two equal installments, in one and two years from the date of the confirmation of said sale by the court; and the purchaser shall give his notes for the balance of said purchase money not paid secured by deed of trust on the property sold, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.
BENJAMIN ADLER, Special Commissioner.
S. B. JONES & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Petitioners. 2206
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12, 1894.

ESTATE of Patrick Muldoon, Deceased—Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of Patrick Muldoon, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, on the 13th day of October, 1894.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Dated, this 13th day of November, 1894.
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY, Executor.
2210

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested, that the undersigned, receivers of the American Tube and Iron Co., did on the 12th day of November, 1894, file their petition in the Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis praying to be discharged as such receivers, and that said receivership be discontinued in the State of Missouri, and the court did thereupon order that unless objection be made in Court-Room No. 2 of said Circuit Court on or before 10 o'clock a. m. November the 20th, 1894, that said petition would be granted, said receivers discharged and said receivership be discontinued in the State of Missouri.
ADAM S. MATHESON and ROBERT C. NEAL, Receivers.
COLLINS & JAMISON,
Attorneys for said Receivers.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 13, 1894. 2209

ESTATE of Clara E. Wolff, Deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Clara E. Wolff, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 31st day of October, 1894.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Dated, this 31st day of October, 1894.
EUGENE C. WOLFF,
FREDERICK M. NAYLOR, Executors.
2208

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. is prepared to make loans on first-class improved property at the lowest current rate of interest, and without commissions.

For particulars, apply to

John S. Lowry, Special Loan Ag't,
804 Union Trust Building,
St. Louis, Mo.

EDWARDS WHITAKER. CHARLES HODGMAN.

WHITAKER & HODGMAN

BOND AND STOCK BROKERS,

300 N. FOURTH ST. - St. Louis.

St Louis Public Stock Exchange.

Mining Stocks a Specialty.

Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Investment Securities
317 PINE ST

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—Notice.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sectional Dock Co. will be held at the office of the company, at foot of Marceau-street, South St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday, Nov. 15, 1894, for the purpose of electing five (5) directors to serve during the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before them. Polls open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock m.
H. B. LOUDERMAN, President.
Attest: THOS. P. MORSE, Secretary. 2149

GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the German-American Bank will be held at their banking-rooms, corner Fourth and Franklin avenue, on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1894, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition then and there to be submitted, to reduce the number of directors from thirteen to nine.
AUGUST GEHNER, President.
CHAS. E. KIRCHER, Secretary.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 7, 1894. 2195

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue and authority of an execution, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, returnable to the October term, 1894, of said Court, and to me directed, in favor of Henry B. Eggers and Conrad Becker, plaintiffs, and against George Horn and Anna Margaretha Horn and August Spross, defendants; I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the defendants above named, George Horn and Anna Margaretha Horn, of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots Nos. 6 and 7, in city block 1331, said lot 6 fronting 35 feet 6 inches on the north line of Schild avenue, by depth of 125 feet to an alley; said lot 7 fronting 25 feet on north line of Schild avenue, by depth of 125 feet to an alley, and I will, on FRIDAY, THE 23D DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1894, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named defendants, George Horn and Anna Margaretha Horn, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.
PATRICK M. STAED,
Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31, 1894. 2106

WHEREAS, William T. Haydock (who died more than nine months prior hereto) and Emily L. Haydock, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, dated the twenty-third day of June, 1893, and recorded in book 1166, page 353, of the Office of Recorder of Deeds of the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, situated, lying and being in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit: A part of city block number four hundred and forty-two (442), and bounded as follows, viz.: On the north by Papin street, on the south by an alley fifteen feet wide, on the east by Thirteenth street and on the west by Fourteenth street, being the property held by said William T. Haydock under two leases, viz.: One from Annie E. Lane, recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the said City of St Louis, in book 765, at page 452, and the other from William Glasgow, Jr., recorded in said Recorder's office, in book 768, at page 286; which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain note in said deed fully described; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note, and the same still remains due and unpaid; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, I will, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1894, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, proceed to sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash the real estate above described for the purposes of said trust. ELENEIOUS SMITH, Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18, 1894. 1950

SHERIFF'S SALE—In partition. Bernard Meilves, Louise Meilves, Josephine Dolson, S. J. Dolson, Annie Schramm, William Schramm, Christine Schmitt and Benedict Schmitt vs. Stephen Meilves, Jr.; Adolph Meilves, Louisa Meilves, Bernard Meilves, Jr., and Helena Meilves, cause No. 96,119, October term, 1894, in the Circuit Court, city of St. Louis.

By virtue and authority of an order of sale made and entered by said Circuit Court in the above entitled cause, dated the 9th day of October, 1894, I will, on FRIDAY, THE 23D DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1894, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate situate, lying and being in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to wit: Lot No. 116 of block No. 5 of Rocky Branch subdivision, and now known as lot numbered 116 of city block 1741 of the city of St. Louis; said lot has a front of 25 feet on Twenty-second street (formerly known as Seventeenth street), by a depth of 182 feet 6 inches, more or less; bounded north by lot 117 of said block 5 of said subdivision, east by an alley, south by lot 115 of said block 5 of said subdivision and west by said Twenty-second street.
PATRICK M. STAED,
Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.
St Louis Oct. 30, 1894.
L. A. STEBER, Attorney for Plaintiff. 2095

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, Edward T. Lurton by his deed of trust, dated Sept. 28, 1891, and recorded in book 1051, page 253, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the City of St. Louis, Missouri, conveyed to the undersigned the following described real estate, lying and being situated in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit:

Being eighty (80) feet on the south line of Clark avenue, in city block 1709, by a depth southwardly of eighty-five feet seven and one-half inches (85 feet 7½ inches). Beginning at a point twenty (20) feet east of the east line of Twenty-third street, and running southwardly eighty-five feet seven and one-half inches (85 feet 7½ inches), thence eastwardly eighty feet (80 feet), thence northwardly eighty-five feet seven and one-half inches (85 feet 7½ inches) to the said south line of Clark avenue, thence westwardly eighty (80) feet to the point of beginning.

In trust to secure the payment of certain notes specified in said deed of trust, and whereas default has been made in the payment of certain notes thereby secured. Now, under the provisions of said deed of trust, the undersigned will offer said property for sale at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the east front door of the Court-house in said city of St. Louis, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1894, for the purposes of said trust.
2148 S. F. HAMMETT, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas the Jupiter Iron works, a corporation, by its deed of trust dated January 2, 1894, and recorded in book 1206, page 8, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the City of St. Louis, Missouri, conveyed to the undersigned, city block No. sixty-five (65), survey No. three (3) of Carondelet Commons, north of River de Peres, containing three hundred and twenty (320) feet front on Van Buren street, by three hundred and sixty-two (362) feet on Poepping street, and by four hundred and fifty-three (453) feet on Davis street, bounded south by Davis street, west by Van Buren street, and north by Poepping street, with all improvements thereon or belonging to said company, including all appliances and appurtenances.

In trust to secure the payment of a certain note and interest thereon specified in said deed of trust. Now, under the provisions of said deed of trust, the undersigned will offer said property for sale at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the east front door of the Court-house in said city of St. Louis, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1894 for the purposes of said trust.
2066 WM. O. HARRISON, Trustee.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—St. Louis, Oct. 9, '94—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of B. Jacobson that on the 26th day of November, 1894, at the opening of the Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis, Mo., in Room No. 4, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, I shall apply to said court for a discharge from my trust as assignee of said B. Jacobson. BEN EISEMAN, Assignee.
1889

TANSY PILLS! ALL DRUG STORES. SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

Crossman's Specific Mixture.

With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price $1 a bottle.

BROU'S INJECTION

Cures promptly, without additional treatment, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. J. Ferre, (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, Paris. Sold by druggists throughout the United States.

Brandt's | KEEP Your Feet DRY

Wear Our IMPROVED CORK SOLE SHOES

FOR MEN AND LADIES.



Men's French Calf, Lace and Congress, CORK SOLES at,

$3, $3.50, $4, $5, $6 and $7.

LADIES' CORK SOLE Button and Lace Turns at

$4.00.

Visible and Invisible Cork.



J. G. BRANDT SHOE CO., COR. BROADWAY and LUCAS AV.

Mail Orders . . . Carefully Filled.

SPECIAL.

Buy our FINE CAKES AND PASTRY. We use the best butter only, and sell them as cheap as the cheapest goods. For sale at our counter.

L. Mohr MAKER OF Fine Cakes, Ice Cream and Candies, 314 NORTH BROADWAY,

THE DELICATESSEN CAFE

718 OLIVE STREET.

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

CITY NEWS.

Private matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine.

Dr. E. C. Chase, 804 Olive street. Crown and bridge work.

BURR'S DISAPPEARANCE.

The St. Charles Gas Works Superintendent's Books in Bad Shape.

A. L. Burr, Superintendent of the St. Charles gas-works, suddenly disappeared last Thursday morning without leaving any explanation behind. He wrote a brief note of resignation to Secretary J. F. Wash of the company, announcing his intention of leaving, but not giving any reason. No entries have been made in the company's books for the present month, and it will take some time to straighten matters out and discover whether there is any shortage.

Secretary Wash claims that he does not believe that any shortage exists, and says that if one does, it can only be for a small amount. "He cannot have taken much money," he said, "for there was not much to take. I am inclined to think that errors in his books or some other cause at present unsuspected has caused him to leave. The books are in bad shape and it will be some few days before we can straighten matters out. Until we know something for certain I do not care to discus the matter at all. In his letter of resignation Burr did not acknowlege any shortage or give any reason for his action."

A telegram received here from St. Charles stated that Burr in his letter to Wash admitted being short.

Mr. Wash also said that Burr had been in the employ of the company for about a year. He came from Sedalia, where his parents reside and where he was bookkeeper at the gas-works. He was also Secretary of the Missouri State Fair Association. He was unmarried, and so far as could be learned had no serious vices.

A telegram from Sedalia, Mo., states that dispatches were also received there from St. Charles declaring that Burr was short. The telegram also says that Burr was born and raised in Sedalia, where his parents still reside. The family stands well and Burr has borne a most excellent reputation. If he is short, it is the belief there that wheat speculation was the cause.

A woman's way of detecting the presence of wool is a credit to her delicate sense of touch.

A man's way is to take a dealer's word for it. Hadn't you better use your judgment in the selection of the dealer? We are willing to stand by the woman's decision when you reach home.

$5.00 buys an all-wool suit for your boy. MILLS & AVERILL Broadway and Pine.

CURSE OF THE TIMES.

Gov. Waite on the Frequent Commercial and Industrial Panics.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 13.—Gov. Waite's Thanksgiving proclamation, after reciting the causes for thankfulness, which the people enjoy, continues:

"But withal, the overshadowing threat to our civilization is the constant recurrence of industrial and commercial panics, which blight the lives and hopes of millions of able-bodied and skilful beings. Monopoly—robbery under the forms of law—in the curse of our times and withers the best physical and mental energies of the people. And while we may be exceedingly thankful for our genial climate and unbounded resources, let us bear in mind that only through a conscientious regard for the industrial rights of all the people can one blessing of religious and economic freedom be permanently established."

Boarded by Guerillas.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 13.—A correspondent in Port Supe sends word that while the British steamer Serena was in the harbor there she was boarded by guerillas who, after some fighting, liberated the revolutionary prisoners confined in the ship and compelled an officer and five soldiers representing the government to accompany them ashore.

The passengers on board the ship were in a state of panic for a short time, but were reassured when they found that no one had been seriously hurt in the short encounter. Capt. Vaughan attempted to steam away before the guerillas had concluded their work, but he desisted when four carbines were levelled at his head. The Government is using every effort to apprehend the offenders.

Foreign Notes.

Gen. Antonio Ezeta of San Salvador will leave Mexico Thursday for San Francisco.

Satisfaction for Franz Newman's death in Tangier at the hands of natives will be demanded by Germany.

The German Government advised cities and provincial councils to buy diphtheria serum.

VEHICLE OWNERS' MEETING.—The Vehicle Owners' Association met at Nies' Hall on Franklin avenue and received thirteen applications for membership. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the ball to be given by the association at Liederkranz Hall during the holidays. Addresses were made by L. O. Lee and Thomas F. Linton.

Statuary, bric-a-brac, onyx goods and imported chinaware. J. Bolland Jewelry Co., No. 6 South Fourth street.

WILL DECIDE.

Democratic Central Committee to Consider the Question of Contests.

Harry Guinsburg Is Very Anxious to Have the Boxes Opened.

THE FEELING AMONG THE OTHER DEFEATED DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

Instances of Republican Repeating—Republican Programme Is Walbridge for Governor and Filley for United States Senator—Higgins Anxious to See New Registration Laws.

The Democratic City Central Committee has been called to meet to-night at No. 7 North Broadway to consider the question of contests. Mr. Harry Guinzburg, defeated candidate for Sheriff, who has been the most outspoken of the lot in declaring that the Republicans stole a great part of the benefits they secured through the election has declared his intention to go before the mass-meeting called by the anonymous Safety Committee when it shall meet and demand that the ballot boxes of the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Twenty-first and Twenty-third Wards on the South Side, and those of the Sixth, Eighth, Eighteenth and Twelfth Wards on the North Side be opened, as well as those of the First, Second, Third, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards in the central part of the city—the central ward boxes being all, according to the published declarations of the so-called Safety Committee, that its members are curious to inspect. If Mr. Guinzburg can not get the boxes opened independently of any other agency, he will, he says, go into court. Such a contest as would be required to establish the fact of fraud in any one case would, Mr. Guinzburg estimates, cost $5,000 and necessitate the filing of a bond for costs of about $3,000.

Charles Bilhartz stated on Tuesday morning that he has had offers of gratuitous legal assistance from several attorneys, but he had not decided which of the offers he would accept. The entire matter, he said, was in the hands of his friends, who had been urging him to contest, and they were making the arrangements. The gentleman to whom Bilhartz chiefly referred, being consulted, stated that the contest would cost a good deal of money, and while perhaps $2,000 could be raised in Bilhartz's interest, he (the speaker) did not see much use in going into the contest unless several of the defeated Democratic candidates would join in and share the expense. The subject would be discussed, and perhaps be decided, at the special meeting of the Democratic City Central Committee on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Guinzburg declared that he would contest, but said he had not as yet chosen a lawyer or arranged any preliminaries. He had until Nov. 30 to make up his mind.

Dr. W. J. Wait said that he would contest the election of Dr. Atkinson, no matter what the other candidates did. Dr. Wait is compiling charges of frauds of various kinds, including intimidation, false impersonation, stealing of Republican ballots, stealing of unvoted ballots and passing them out of the polling places to Democratic repeaters, and wholesale disfranchisement of negroes. The charges he is preparing to make have to do with work in the First, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards. He declares that a sufficient number of negroes living on Morgan street, between Eighteenth street and the river, were disfranchised by the revision to more than reverse Dr. Atkinson's plurality, and that 375 negroes of the Fifteenth Ward, who went to the City Hall and were informed that their registration was all right, were left off the poll books and so refused the right to vote. Henry Kraleman informed Dr. Wait that seventy Republican ballots were rejected in precinct 90, Fifteenth Ward, because the name of Ben Brady, constabulary candidate, was not scratched in the electors' column. All this and much more of the same sort of testimony Dr. Wait says he is reducing to writing, and he will give bond and contest to the bitter end. The Doctor has retained Ford Smith as counsel, and will endeavor to compel Dr. Atkinson to give bond for the salary of the office pending contest. The contest will be brought before whatever Circuit Judge whom Circuit Clerk Rodgers may designate.

But things are very different in the Twelfth Congressional District. There the Republicans are interested in gaining a Congressman, and it is known that they have able Democratic allies who have no use for a National Administration Democrat—big or little—and the bigger he is the less use they have for him. Harry Guinzburg yesterday advanced the novel theory that Thomas Niedringhaus' resignation as Treasurer of the Republican City Committee means that he is to lead the attack on Cobb's 2,736 plurality. Otherwise, why should Mr. Niedringhaus have resigned from the position after the work had all been done?" reasoned Mr. Guinzburg. "I believe that he is to lead this attack, and that his resignation was put in to remove the color of partisanship from his act."

"I am ready to go before the Gra[illegible]ry right now," said Recorder Higgins yesterday afternon after a half hour had been passed in the discussion of the Republican charges of fraud in connection with the administration of his office. The Recorder was indignant—more indignant than he has seemed at any time since these vague intimations affecting his official and personal honesty have been in circulation. "I haven't a thing to conceal about my personal conduct of this office, and if others charged with the business of carrying out the election laws have violated their oaths, I am not going to bear the responsibility that belongs to them—if I can help it. I was not in the office when the Board of Revision began its work, but lying on my back in St. John's Hospital. I counseled John Faudi, my chief deputy, to tell the revisors to be very careful in the appointment of their canvassers—very careful—and to tell them to take the utmost pains to verify their work. And I do not believe that a single one of the fourteen Republican revisors were guilty of an intentional wrong act, but that some of those canvassers were tampered with I have very little doubt. But I am anxious that it shall all be shown up, and I am ready to take the stand and tell all that I know whenever I shall be called." The Recorder has all along been very even-tempered and has exhibited remarkable patience under severe and long-continued strain. But yesterday he seemed to be taking the imputations against his honor somewhat to heart. "What kind of people do I have to deal with?" he exclaimed. "Are they business men or ordinary voting citizens? No, every one of them is a politician—a shrewd, scheming, slick politician. And then look at the amount and variety of work here—the management of primary elections that the Recorder's office hasn't any business to deal with at all; the advertising, selection of election officers, judges, clerks, precinct registration officers, revisors and what not, and the Australian ballot to prepare on top of all that, and the legal printing that must be all strictly according to law—isn't that enough to cause a man to make an occasional mistake? I hope that the very first act of the Legislature will be to repeal this whole election law system and give to St. Louis one that is up to the times."

Queer incidents that show where crooked work was done are constantly coming to the surface. In the Twentieth Ward a Democratic and a Republican judge, who had neglected to vote before assuming their functions, were invited toward noon to the back of the building to partake of a little lunch, and when they returned both had been voted. A son of Judge Vance, who is in the railway mail service, and who reached his polling-place in the Fourteenth Ward about 5 p. m., was astonished to learn that he had been voted very early in the day, and as he is a Democrat and well known, it is presumed that the vote was usurped by a Republican. Mr. Thos. E. Barrett says that this is the only case of Republican repeating in the Fourteenth Ward that ever came under his notice.

The cry of the local Filleyites, and, for that matter of a very influential wing of the Silks, is "Walbridge for Governor," and the Boss' immediate supporters are adding, "Filley for the United States Senate." That the gubernatorial chair has been the objective of Col. Walbridge's dearest dreams for at least five years is well known to most local politicians; but now that the Republicans have a show to win such a prize Mayor Walbridge may count upon the ablest sort of competition. For one thing, Nat Frank has said, with admirable candor and to dozens of his acquaintances, that the governorship of his State is the only political honor to which he now aspires; and he has added that if he goes out after it Mayor Walbridge, at least, will be unable to say him nay. But aside from Frank's claims, prowess and influence there are Republicans in the State who claim a clearer title to the office than Walbridge, and one of them is Kansas City's Mayor, Webster Davis, a man who was elected despite his open championship of certain restricted ideas that are supposed to bring defeat to every politician who champions them publicly. Davis has already a very formidable organization in the State, and that he will be in the gubernatorial canvass as an important quantity is the prediction of the ablest local politicians. It is suggested, in this connection, that if Filley expects to go to the United States Senate this is his opportunity to set the stakes firmly; and it is pointed out that he cannot reach the goal a winner if handicapped by the extra weight of a townsman for Governor. And were such an alternative presented no well-posted Missouri politician would hesitate long about guessing what Filley would do.

Legal Notes.

H. J. Bird, who ate poisoned food during the Homestead strike, has sued the Carnegie company for $80,000 damages.

The Topeka (Kan.) City Council will pay $11,400 material claims, on a debt of $125,000 for sewer construction. The claimants are: The Laclede Firebrick Co. of St. Louis, $7,600; Topeka Press Brick Co., $1,500; H. J. Adams, trustee for the Topeka Brick Co., $1,100; A. A. Fenn of Leavenworth, $1,100.

The Stone City (Ill.) Bank's indorsement of the Joliet Enterprise Co. for $196,000 was upheld by Judge Olin at Joliet. The Enterprise Co. failed two years ago. Henry Fish & Sons were interested in both companies and both went down, the bank for $1,500,000. The Joliet company creditors and the bank depositors will share the assets of the bank on equal terms.

The Provident Life and Trust Co. began suit at Louisville, Ky., against the county of Mercer for defaulted interest on $100,000 of bonds issued in 1888 to assist in building the the Louisville Southern. The county got 1,050 shares of stock and paid interest for five years. It now alleges breach of contract.

Thomas Corus, School Treasurer of South Moline, Ill., was ordered by Circuit Judge Gleau to honor the Board of Education order for payment of $1,700 to Leo F. Bass of Moline. Bass expended the money on the school building. A factional fight is raging.

United States Circuit Judge Lacambe enjoined Blooming Bros., from using carbon filament vacum lamps.

Dubuque, (Ia.) County Supervisors found that the repeal of the old jury law will take effect in July 1895 while the new law operate from July 1, 1895.

TRADE WINNERS

Our $10.00 Suits and Overcoats.
Our $12.50 Suits and Overcoats.
Our $15.00 Suits and Overcoats.
Our $18.00 Suits and Overcoats.

It takes a rich man to draw a check, a pretty girl to draw attention, a horse to draw a cart, a porous plaster to draw the skin, a toper to draw a cork, a free lunch to draw a crowd, and values such as we give to draw patronage and retain it.

BOYS'

Double-breasted Knee-Pant Suits, Junior Suits, Child's Reefers, Kilt Suits, Reefer Suits—not a single Suit worth under $5, some worth $6, and some even $7. We offer choice at

$2.98.



BOYS'

Double and single-breasted Long-Pant Suits, in black and blue Cheviots, Diagonals, Worsteds, neat checks, stripes and plaids in Cassimeres, Tweeds, Homespuns, etc., leaders elsewhere at $10, for

$7.00.

COME AND MAKE A GUESS AT OUR ALLIGATOR'S WEIGHT,

Guesses Free and a handsome Suit of Clothes for Nearest Guess.

Famous

BROADWAY and MORGAN ST.

LUNCH CLUB.

Four Hundred Business Women Band Themselves to Start One.

Four hundred of the business women of this city—that is women who are employed in down town offices have bonded themselves together under the title of the Business Women's Lunch Club and have arranged to open quarters on the second floor of 719 Olive street, where working women may obtain a good lunch each noon at very reasonable rates and at the same time enjoy the privileges of a reading-room and resting-room. The officers of this organization are Mrs. Diza Rothschild, who is with the E. O. Standard Milling Co. President; Mrs. Ferguson, who is with T. B. Boyd, Vice-President; Miss Dora Jones who is in the Local Office of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Association, Treasurer, and Miss Jennie Bowles, Secretary.

"We hope to have our lunch-room in operation by Dec. 1," said Miss Jones to a POST-DISPATCH reporter, "We will have a meeting Friday night, when the final preparations for the inaugural meal will be made. We will probably serve meals for about 16 cents each, that is six for $1. We already have 400 members, but we want 400 more. All the members will have the privileges of the resting room, where they can repose at any time of the day if they happen to become ill or tired."

This institution will be managed by the business women themselves, thus differing essentially in its modus operandi from the two other institutions of its kind already in existence.

The institutions of this kind already in the city are the Woman's Training School and the Woman's Exchange, and both have been running for years.

The Woman's Training School was organized in 1882 as a branch of the Woman's Christian Association, and has since served lunches daily at its headquarters, 813 North Fourth street. Last year 61,752 lunches were served and this year 200 meals a day are served, on an average.

The Woman's Exchange, which is located at 617 Locust street, was organized May 15, 1883. It was an outgrowth of the Woman's Training School. Some sixty or seventy lunches are served there daily.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

William Sykes Wanted on Other Charges Room Robbed.

William Sykes, arrested on the charge of stealing a silver watch from Harry Wilson, is suspected of complicity in other petty robberies lately committed about the city. The police claim to have evidence sufficient to convict him of stealing a typewriter from the office of J. W. Renshaw and four pairs of shoes from C. D. Osborne, a Broadway dealer. Three warrants have been issued against the prisoner.

William Sluter and George Scanlon reported to the police the theft of about $17 from their room at 714 North Seventh street, and gave a description of a man suspected of the robbery.

An 8-year-old daughter of R. L. Impey of 439 Collinsville avenue died. The remains were shipped to Linn, Mo, for interment.

William Foulks, arrested on the charge of stealing a watch from Daniel Cole of the Obear Glass-works, was held for the Grand-jury by Justice Wilson.

City Clerk Kane has advertised for bids for the improvement of Eighth street, which is to be raised and paved from Broadway to Exchange avenue.

The Emily Rigl company will appear at the McCasland Opera-house Thursday night in "Mr. Barnes of New York."

Miss Beauty Harper of this city is to be married to-morrow night to Mr. Thomas N. Fields of Sedalia, Mo.

Rev. D. E. Finks of Brooklyn, N. Y., will lecture at the Music Hall to-night on "Alaska," under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. J. T. Cookson and Miss Elvira Martin will be married to-morrow at Canteen. Mr. Joseph Cookson will act as groomsman and Miss Florence Martin as bridesmaid at the wedding.

The approaching nuptials of Miss Ida Salz and Mr. Fred Schulte of St. Louis and Miss Birdie May and Mr. Thomas Wallace have been announced.

The Shakspeare Club will meet Thursday night at the residence of F. H. Hackman on St. Louis avenue.

Harry Harris and Harry Lemon, charged with vagrancy, were committed to the Work-house for three months.

Elections in Norway.

CHRISTIANA, NORWAY, Nov. 13.—The returns from the Storthing elections are complete, except in the case of two seats. The result is that the Rights and Moderates have elected fifty-three members, and the Lefts have elected fifty-nine members.

The leading spirit of any missionary society will inform you that domestic felicity depends largely on the stove you are using. Buck's Brilliant Base Burner does all the heating you want without any trouble.

BELLEVILLE NEWS.

Two Men Injured by Accidents—A Buggy Demolished—Notes.

A large lump of fire clay fell down the shaft of the Gartside coal mine and struck a workman, Ellis Charlton in the side. Charlton was internally injured.

Ex-Police Officer Thomas Henderhan had his right ankle dislocated by an accidental fall.

Mrs. M. Huth of South Church street was given a surprise party in honor of her birthday.

Judge Wall is trying a case in the Circuit Court in which the heirs of the late Risdon A. Moore seek to have his will set aside, alleging that he was of unsound mind at the time the instrument was drawn up. Moore bequeathed a life interest in his estate, worth $75,000, to his widow, who was his third wife.

W. V. Taylor was arrested here yesterday and taken to Champaign, Ill., to answer a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. Taylor was a stockholder of the Illinois Packing Co., whose goods were recently attached.

Arrangements are being made to operate the Busch Glass works in the West End.

The Western Nail Mill resumed operations after a short idleness.

A horse driven by William Reuss, Jr., of O'Fallon, ran away and wrecked the buggy to which it was attached. Reuss escaped serious injury.

A revival was inaugurated at the First Methodist Church.

Henry Metz and wife observed the seventeenth anniversary of their marriage.

James Doussard and Miss Amanda Koenig will be married to-morrow.

William Moran and Joseph Harragan of St. Louis were here visiting Walter Rhein.

Rev. M. Koenecke, presiding elder, will deliver an address to-night at the German Methodist Church.

The right hand of Adam Welck, a St. Clair farmer, was mangled by a feed cutter.

Ferdinand Landes fell down a stairway at his home on North Illinois street and fractured his shoulder blade.

A social will be held at Badgley Grange Hall to-morrow night to raise funds for the reimbursement of those who paid the Sunday-school field day deficiency.

Marriage licenses were issued to George Dinteiman and Katie Ahlheim of New Athens; J. T. Cookson and Elvina Martin of Centerville Station.

Miss Therese Niemens of East St. Louis is here visiting Mrs. M. Balmer.

John Turner of St. Louis was here visiting relatives.

Henry Rose is dangerously sick, being afflicted with typhoid fever.

Dr. Walter Eidman and Dr. Edward Schuessler of St. Louis visited friends in Belleville.

Rev. A. M. Duboe of East St. Louis will preach at the Baptist Church here next Sunday.

The Air Line will probably connect its main line with the Belleville division at the local depot. A survey is now being made with that idea in view.

Martin Flohm has sold his property on Sycamore street to Anton Helwig for $3,000.

Two car-loads of brick for the South Illinois stret improvement have been received and work has been resumed. It is expected that the improvement will be completed this week.

William Schellhase and Miss Caroline Weissenborn of Millstadt were married at the home of the bride by Rev. Donnenberger of Columbia.

The City Railway Co. has obtained permission to lay its tracks across Mill street, between Fourth and Fifth, thirty-three inches below the present grade.

Elizabeth Long conveyed two lots in Abend's Third Division to Susanna Eichham for $912.

Mrs. H. W. Hanisn gave an afternoon reception at her home on South High street.

The Misses Switzer are entertaining Miss Richardson of St. Louis.

Miss Mamie Schnittker has returned from East St. Louis where she was visiting friends.

John Allen and wife have formally adopted their neice, Ollie Menkhausen, stepdaughter of Gustave Menkhausen, who has gone to Chester to serve a life term in the penitentiary for the murder of the girl's mother.

The Air Line is building a new trestle over Richland Creek, near the City Depot.

A large crowd attended the third annual ball of the Stovemoulders' Union, which was a very successful affair.

Henry Wecklein of Fayetteville was admitted to the County Hospital. He is 70 years of age and insane.

Assessor Fred Ropiequet is mentioned as an aspirant for the position of Deputy County Clerk.

Philip Caymor of Millstadt, aged 62, died at the County Hospital of gangrene.

Douglas avenue, between Sycamore and B streets, and Vine street, between Oak street and First avenue, have been graded.

Rev. J. Rockstroh has commenced a series of special discourses on "The True Church and Its Divine Character" at St. George's Church.

Miss Pauline In-der Bitzen of Switzerland is visiting Miss Carrie Alexander.

Miss Becky Huckstep of Jacksonville is the guest of Miss Gertrude Lienesch.

Miss Bertha Becker, who was visiting friends in Chicago, has returned home.

P. T. Sappington.

STURGEON, Mo., Nov. 13.—P. T. Sappington, who was kicked by his horse, is dead. He was widely known as a stock dealer.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Progressive Tailors.

THAT is what we are.

We measure men in the aggregate.

We fit them to a nicety individually.

We have figured out the

RATIO OF SIZES

As correctly as the insurance companies have figured out the expectancy of men's lives.

And from these figures we can fit a thousand as easily as a tailor can fit one.

But think at what a great saving in cost to the wearer we can do it.

1,000 SUITS to 1

Is about the proportion of our making to that of a busy tailor—for our fourteen great stores.

We make regular sizes for regularly built men.

Long sizes for the slim fellows.

Extra long for extra slims.

Stout sizes for the fat shapes.

And extra stouts for the extra fats.

Dealers do not keep these sizes. They can't buy them at the factories.

They send the out-of-size man to us or the tailor. As we run our own tailor shop, we make what men want.

And we sell at prices that please.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Manufacturers and Retailers,

Broadway and Pine Street.

NEW COLORED SCHOOL

Opened at Brooklyn—Items of Interest From Venice.

VENICE, Ill., Nov. 13.—The new schoolhouse in Upper Brooklyn, for the use of the colored school children of the Venice school district, was opened yesterday morning. Prof. C. B. Jones, formerly principal of the Brooklyn schools, is in charge. Several pupils of Brooklyn schools desire to attend.

The case of J. E. Willis vs. Pat Mullally et al. wil be tried this afternoon in Justice Pierce's court at Madison. Willis, who is said to be a train dispatcher at Pinckneyville, Ill., sues to recover $200 whch he alleges he lost to the defendants in gaming at the Madison Club-house.

Rev. Allen, pastor of the M. E. Church, was tendered a donation party by his parishioners at the parsonage on Saturday evening. A goodly supply of provisions was donated.

The managers of the Madison Athletic Club have taken away their tent and furniture from the Madison grounds and abandoned the place. No more boxing matches will be held there.

The Madison Car Works are temporarily closed down on account of lack of orders for cars. They wil resume operations next week.

The Chas. Pope Glucose Co. have increased the wages of employes about 30 per cent since election.

The preliminary hearing of John Hoard, charged with intent to commit assault upon Mrs. Moses Spurlock, was had before Squre Doscher of Brooklyn yesterday morning. Hoard was bound over in the sum of $500 to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court, and will be taken to the County Jail at Belleville to-day. Both parties are colored.

Santa Maria Lodge, No. 404, will give their annual ball on Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 28.

A festival and oyster supper will be given at the M. E. Church to-morrow evening.

J. Travis, a switchman in the employ of the C. & A. Railroad Co., fell between the cars of a moving train at the East St. Louis yards yesterday, and had both legs crushed. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where his egs were amputated by Dr. W. H. Grayson.

The butcher shop of Conrad Zieres was entered yesterday and the money drawer robbed of $25. There is no clew to the robbers.

From 10 to 12 tramps are nightly taken care of at the village jail.

OWENS ELECTED.

If Not Robbed He Will Succeed Breckinridge in Congress.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 13.—The official vote in the Seventh District prepared by Secretary of State Headley to-day, gives Owens (Dem), a plurality of 101 votes. Total vote cast: Owens (Dem), 13,657; Denny (Rep), 13,576; Johnson (Pop), 362; Finnel (Pro), 554. It is said here that Denny has employed attorneys to contest the seat.

COAL SHEDS BURNED.—At 3:45 p. m. Monday fire broke out in the coal shed in the rear of Ehrhardt Schmidt's residence, 3249 Minnesota avenue. The flames spread to the coal shed back of David Wilkinson's residence at 3247 Minnesota avenue, and when they were extinguished it was found that $40 damage had been done. The cause of the fire is not known.

INJURED BY A FALL.—George Thies of 1005 North Sixth street, slipped and fell on Fourth and Morgan streets Monday night and received a bad cut on the forehead. A neighboring physician dressed the wound, after which Thies went home.

MARLEY DIVORCE DISMISSED.—Mrs. Emma F. Marley dismissed her divorce suit against Thomas F. Marley, begun on Oct. 15 in Judge Fisher's court. Mrs. Marley states as her reason that she was misinformed about her husband by parties who were enemies to both, and that all differences had been reconciled.

HUMPHREY'S, Broadway and Pine.

The weather to-day: Fair.



TO-DAY the Knights of Labor assemble in solemn conclave in New Orleans, La.

Delegates will gather from all parts of the United States and Canada, the attendance including the most notable labor leaders of the day. An effort is to be made to supersede Grand Master Workman Sovereign with T. V. Powderly, who was turned down when Sovereign was raised to his present honor.

To-day will be one of the big days of the week at Humphrey's, as we place on sale another large invoice of our popular $15, $18 and $20 Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters. We also open up fresh lines of Boy's Suits and Overcoats and Men's Underwear and Winter Caps—in fact, our great establishment is alive with comfortable outfittings for man and boys—and the prices are right for you.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.

Miss Maria Parloa

Strongly Recommends the use of

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

and she has written a neat COOK BOOK.

which will be sent free on application to Dauchy & Co. 27 Park Place, New York.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BE CAREFUL

When buying a Cooking Stove or Range to get one with an established reputation. The test of time has stamped the

CHARTER OAK, "THE BEST."

And there is a guarantee on



Crime in Brief.

Michael Davis is on trial at Sedalia, Mo., for killing James R. Nicholson of Johnson County, with a wagon standard.

E. L. Schultz, accused as being one of four men who murdered two horse drovers in 1873, has just been jailed at Van Buren, Ark.

Wm. T. Meyers, recently out of high school, is on trial at Atlanta, Ga., for the murder of Forest Crowley of Cobb County.

Peter Moore and his son James were arrested at Pine Bluff, charged with burglarizing a farm house in Grant County, Ark. They secured $6,600 which was nearly all recovered.

Pool Bros.' store safe, Lamar, Mo., was robbed of $150 cash, $2,700 notes and $1,500 diamonds and jewelry. Reward, $550.

Clark Ragsdale was probably mortally wounded near Hopkinsville, Ky., while hunting. The shooting was done by Tom Griffey, a colored man, who had threatened Ragsdale, but he says it was accidental.

Laxton, who killed Emmett Richmond in Scott County, W. Va., on election day, has been caught.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.